The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4630. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Report on Davis' Alleged Complicity in the Assassination Plot.

The House Votes Against the Increase of Members Salaries.

The House Passes a Bill to Equalize Bounties.

An Amendment Adopted Not to Deduct Local Bounties.

Passage of an Air Line Railroad Bill in the House.

Failure of the Appropriation for the Mississippi Levees.

The Bill on the Neutrality Laws Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resignation of Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior.

Orville H. Browning Nominated His Successor.

A New Conference Committee on the Army Bill.

Bill to Admit Nebraska Passed by Both Houses.

Hurrying Up Bills to Close the Session.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 27.

THE LAST EVENING SESSION OF CONGRESS—A HARD NIGHT'S WORK.

This is the last night of this session of Congress, but it presents little evidence of such fact, except in the galleries, which are radiant with a fashionable audience, such as has not been seen in these halls since the day of BANCROFT'S oration. On the floor of the House the scene is not much akin to that of the night of March 3, 1865, when the floor was filled with ladies, when the eloquence of the orator, HENRY WINTER DAVIS, inveighed against military arrests, and when the omnibus bill was lost because that amendment was so strenuously insisted on by the House. The business before the two Houses to-day has not been of a very diverse character.

THE TENNESSEE SENATOR.

11 P. M.—The House is waiting to hear from the Conference Committees, and are very profitably spending the time in listening to the speeches on the test oath. It is an inspiring theme, and serves to keep the House from putting tnrough matters of a doubtful character.

11:30 P. M.—CONKLING has concluded his speech against the resolution by a motion to lay it on the table, which prevails on a call of the ayes and noes, by 88 to 31. Messrs. MAYNARD PHELPS and RAYMOND being the only Republicans who vote against it. So the matter is ended so far as the House is concerned, but if Mr. PATTERSON takes the oath, he can't be kept out.

Midnight.—Various bills come in from the Senate agreed to or amended. VINNIE REAM has succeeded in getting her appropriation of $10,000, and her genius will now try and marbleize Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. BERGEN, of New-York, a gentleman whose appearance indicates that he keeps steady hours, looks at the clock and moves the House adjourn. The Speaker says there are several Conference Committees yet to hear from, and the result on the motion is Ayes, Mr. BERGEN; Noes, everybody else.

12:15 A. M.—The galleries are pretty well thinned out. The cars stop running at 12:30 o'clock in this moral city. The House has kept its quorum much better than was expected, as high as 128 members answering to their names at one time to-day, and 114 answering at the last call, less than half an hour ago. An adjournment on Saturday is unusual, and there is doubt if the Enrolling Clerks will have all the bills ready for signature by 12 o'clock to-morrow; so the House have agreed to extend the session until 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and, as usual, the President will come to the Capitol on his annual visit, and sign bills as they are brought to him, in his room at the Senate.

12:30 A. M.—The session begins to drag. The Conference reports are being written out, and while the members are waiting they pass the time by seeking the restaurant for refreshments, or Sergeant-at-Arms ORDWAY'S rooms, where they quench their thirst in the "flowing bowl" of lemonade. The Senate went into Executive Session at 11:30 o'clock, on about two hundred nominations, including the new Secretary of the Interior, Superintendents of Public Printing, Paris Commissioners, &c.

12:45 A. M.—The Nebraska Bill has come up in regular order from the Speaker's table, and a sharp struggle is going on over it. Those opposed to present action favor its reference to the Committee on Territories. The extreme Radicals and the Democrats combine against, but they are not strong enough, and the main question is ordered by—ayes 53 and noes 52. The bill is then read a third time, and at 1 o'clock its passage is announced by ayes 63, noes 52.

1:15 A. M.—There are rumors of another veto flying about the House, originated perhaps by the statement of an evening paper, that the President had determined to veto the bill, authorizing the appointment of a Surveyor General for the territories of Idaho, Dacotah and Montana, and for other purposes; the "other purposes" concealing a big private corporation similar to the one vetoed several weeks ago.

1:20 A. M.—The last bill has been taken from the Speakers table and disposed of. The deck is now clear, the Speaker announces that the three Conference Committees now out are all ready to report. The galleries still retain a hundred or more spectators who seem determined to set it out with the House.

The Senate have up to this hour confirmed about one hundred nominations which will not be made public to-night. They include, however, that of Gen. DIX as Minister to the Hague, the Paris Exposition Commission, and a number of central New-York Postmasters.

2 A. M.—The Conference Committee are not yet in, and the members are getting noisy. Twenty-one are gracefully poised with their feet on their desks. The Democrats are pelting each other with paper balls, and the fun of the session is just beginning to crop out. There is a rumor that the Conference Committee have agreed in favor of increasing the salaries of members, and to report against the Bounty Bill. This will hardly be agreed to in the House. The members stick to their work well. The last call of the yeas and nays showed 114 present. The Senate is still in executive session, and when they come out will again go into legislative session, to act on the reports of the Conference Committees.

The Report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Bill has just come in. The Senate recedes from its amendment appropriating $24,000 to pay United States Marshals for taking the census in 1860. This is the principal point of disagreement, and the report is adopted.

The Secretary of the Senate appears and announces the adoption of the report. A dozen members are spread at full length on the sofas fast asleep. ELDRIDGE, JOHNSON, RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, LE BLAND, RADFORD and WRIGHT are having a high time with paper wads. WRIGHT has to be raised to make his points of order, and will soon be entirely *hors du combat*. There is a little lull in the proceedings, which brings up the raft of resolutions to increase pay, &c. Mr. SCHENCK moves to increase the pay of the pages so that they shall be equal to members of the Cabinet, which produces great commotion among the pages.

2:30 A. M.—A very funny scene has just occurred. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, offers a resolution for increase of pay of an employe, the fireman under the Rotunda, who, he facetiously remarks, is likely to be left out in the cold.

The resolution is offered and the rules are not suspended. Tellers are then demanded, and Messrs. WRIGHT and ROSS are selected. Their condition suggests aid, and PHIL JOHNSON moves that they be authorized to employ a clerk. The members pass through several times each, and at the conclusion the enormous vote in the negative is announced. Mr. WRIGHT inquires what is the fate of the resolution, and learns from the Speaker that it is laid on the table. The Military and Civil Appropriation Conference Committees have not yet reported. The Committee are now called for bills and the morning hour may be said to have really commenced.

3 A. M.—The Senate have received the Conference Report on the Civil Appropriation Bill, and are having an angry discussion upon it. WILSON and WADE condemn the report, because it raises the pay of members but does not include the bounty bill for the soldiers. Another Conference appears inevitable.

In the House the Committee on Claims have the floor and is reporting bills with recommendation to be postponed until December next. The Speaker keeps up his geniel temper and his physical vigor under the heavy pressure of the night most remarkably. He is as keen in ruling and as prompt in deciding as in the first morning hour of the session.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The President has nominated and sent to the Senate the names of the following gentlemen, as Commissioners on the part of the United States, to the Universal Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1867:

James H. Bowen, New-York, J. P. Lesley, Pennsylvania, Henry Failing, Oregon, John P. Kennedy, Maryland, William Slade, Ohio, John Ericsson, New-York, Samuel B. Ruggles, New-York, J. Lawrence Smith, Kentucky, Louis Agassiz, Massachusetts, Henry D. Aligny, Michigan.

The following nominations were also made: WM. HUNTER, Second Assistant Secretary of State; E. PESHINE SMITH, Examiner of Claims State Department; F. B. HUTCHING, Consul to Brindisi; ROBERT. M. KELLY, Collector Internal Revenue in the Seventh District of Kentucky; JAMES B. SULLIVAN, Naval Officer, New-Orleans, La.; NATHANIEL K. SARGENT, Collector Customs, Kennebeck, Maine. Also, the following Postmasters: Pennsylvania—JONATHAN JESSUP, York. New-Jersey—GORDON FARMER, Hoboken. Ohio—RICHARD ROGERS, Springfield; JNO. S. HULL, New-Philadelphia; J. E. TAYLOR, Circleville. Iowa—A. H. SANDERS, Davenport; JOHN A. MCDOWELL, Keokuk; C. W. HOBART, Iowa City; D. J. WILLIAMS, Dubuque. Illinois—HORACE CHAPIN, Jacksonville. Indiana—ACHILLES WILLIAMS, Richmond. Virginia—JOHN D. LAWRENCE, Portsmouth. Missouri—CHARLES ROLSELINE, Pilot Knob. Maine—CHARLES T. GREENLEAF, Bath.

GEN. STEEDMAN NOMINATED SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

The President also sent to the Senate this afternoon the nomination of Maj.-Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN as Superintendent of Public Printing. The military record of Gen. STEEDMAN is so familiar to the public that no special mention of his successful and patriotic career is necessary. He ranks among the most worthy of all the Union Generals of the late war. His nomination to the important position of Superintendent of Public Printing is a just recognition of his patriotic service in interests of the Union.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY HARLAN.

Mr. HARLAN has handed to the President his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of September, and at 9 o'clock to-night Mr. JOHNSON sent to the Senate the nomination of Hon. ORVILLE H. BROWNING, of Illinois, as Secretary of the Interior, to take effect on the 1st of September. At the same hour the President nominated Senator CLARK to be United States District Judge of New Hampshire.

NAVAL OFFICER AT NEW-YORK.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of Col. WM. D. LUDLOW for Naval Officer at the Port of New-York.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-night, confirmed, among many others, WILLIAM HUNTER, now Chief Clerk, to be Second Assistant Secretary of Stat·, and DANIEL CLARKE, Judge of the District Court of New-Hampshire.

SALARIES OF COLLECTORS.

By the terms of a bill, the disagreeing amendments concerning which were adjusted through a conference Committee, the salaries of deputy colleotors and appraisors were fixed at $3,000; of deputy naval officers and deputy surveyors, $2,500, and of weigher, $2,000 per annum, at the ports of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, New-Orleans and San Francisco.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

The Committee on the Judiciary have made a report, in which they say it is notorious that JEFFERSON DAVIS was guilty of the crime of treason, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and the Committee are of opinion that there are no obstacles to a speedy and impartial trial which can be removed by legislation. They say the evidence in possession of the Committee connecting JEFFERSON DAVIS with the assassination of President LINCOLN justifies them in saying that there is probable cause to believe that he was privy to the measures which led to the commission of the deed; but the investigations which have been made by the War Department and by the Committee, have not resulted in placing the Government in possession of all the facts in the case. It is probable, however, that the further prosecution of the investigation by the Committee, and by the officers of the Government, will result finally in a development of the whole transaction. The capture of the rebel archieves has put the Government in possession of a mass of letter, papers and documents of various kinds, only a portion of which has as yet been examined.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

In obedience to the instructions of the House, the Bounty Equalization Bill was added as an amendment, which was agreed to in the House after being very materially amended by Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, so as to provide that no local bounties shall be deducted, which will give the troops of those States which paid large bounties an equal chance with others who did not, but it will double the amount of money required, and will be either killed in Conference Committee, where it has gone, or kill the bill itself or be vetoed by the President, even though it be part of an Appropriation Bill.

THE TENNESSEE SENATOR.

In the Senate, a portion of the day has been devoted to the case of Senator PATTERSON. The Judiciary Committee found that he had once taken an oath to support the Confederate and State Government of Tennessee, but there were so many paliating circumstances connected therewith, chief among which was the fact that when elected to the Judgeship in question he ran as a Union candidate against a determined rebel that the majority of that Committee reported in favor of his admission by suspending in his case a portion of the test-oath. Although a minority report was submitted and urged with much vigor by Messrs. TRUMBULL and HOWARD, the joint resolution passed with only five votes in the negative, and was sent to the House, where at this moment (9 o'clock P. M.) it lies awaiting action, and, perhaps, I may be able to send you the action thereon before you go to press.

10 P. M.—The joint resolution from the Senate in the case of Judge PATTERSON has just come up in the House. Mr. MAYNARD has taken the floor in an argument in favor of admitting Mr. PATTERSON, and in a review of the palliating circumstances of his case, which are certainly very great. But the temper of the House is strong, and the passage of the resolution is doubtful. SHELLABARGER has now assailed it with all his power, and is succeeded by Mr. TAYLOR, of East Tennessee, who represents Mr. PATTERSON'S District, and who testified to all the circumstances of his devotion to the Union. Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, next gets the floor, and yields it to Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, who, while indorsing the Unionism of the applicant, summons all his eloquence in an appeal against any modification or repeal of the test oath. He argues that such a precedent established now would be disastrous in the future. Some of his strong Union utterances are applauded both on the floor and in the galleries, and as his speech is rather remarkable, it attracts on all sides, and produces nervousness among the Democrats. ELDRIDGE finally trips him up with that letter of his, written in 1861, in which he said he was opposed to coercion. STOKES replies vigorously to this, until WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, who is clear enough of head to make a point, insists that his remarks are not germane to the question. The point is sustained, and Col. STOKES goes on to a conclusion. Judge PATTERSON is among the listeners on the floor.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MOORHEAD, from the Second Conference Committee on the Tariff bill, has just reported, and the report is agreed to—ayes 68, nays 33, the ninth section which provides that the cost of transportation shall be added in estimating the dutiable value of goods.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The Senate put through the bill admitting Nebraska by a party vote this afternoon, and it is now awaiting the action of the House. It is quite likely to pass before they adjourn—9:30 P. M.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

In the House, the Civil Appropriation Bill was reported, with the Committee's action on the Senate amendments, the principal of which met the following fate: The amendment appropriating a million and a half for repair of Mississippi levees was stricken out.

THE SALARIES OF MEMBERS.

The amendment increasing the pay of members of Congress to $5,000 per year was lost, by yeas, 3; nays, 125—the three yeas being COOPER, of Tennessee, RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, Democrats, and JENCKES, of Rhode Island, Republican.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency Bill is also in Committee of Conference, and will be out early, as the disagreements are not very serious. But on the omnibus, with the Bounty Bill, and the Mississippi Levees and the pay of members as riders, will scarcely be out before the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal."

THE ARMY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Army Bill was fruitless. The longer Senator WILSON and Representative SCHENCK talked, the more they disagreed, and the barren result was announced to the House just before recess, when Mr. SCHENCK sought to put through a bill which he claimed would meet with the approbation of the Senate; but the House determined otherwise, and ordered another Committee of Conference.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

The new Internal Revenue Law approved July 13, 1866, which is being compiled with other laws on the same subject, under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is almost completed. Great care has been given to this laborious and important undertaking, and when finished the work will meet many wants of the community in general, comprehending, as it is intended it shall, the dates of the Revenue Laws, together with the date of their appeal; and being arranged in such a manner as to give it an advantage over the preceding laws in point of simplicity and facility for reference.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY HARLAN.

Mr. HARLAN this afternoon, in a brief but courteous note to the Presicent, resigned his office as Secretary of the Interior.

ORVILLE H. BROWNING NOMINATED FOR SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

ORVILLE H. BROWNING, of Illinois, was to-night nominated by the President to the Senate as Secretary of the Interior, to date from the 1st of September, at which time Secretary HARLAN'S resignation is to take effect.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The President has also nominated DANIEL CLARK, now Senator from New-Hampshire, to be Judge of the United States District Court of that State.

SALES OF RAILROADS.

It appears from a statement made by the War Department, relative to the sale of railroads and railroad stocks in Southern States by the Quartermaster-General, that the amount of such sales for cash was $3,403,4C2 22, and for credit $7,418,962 30. Gen. MCCULLAM says, the greater portion of this property had been on hand and in use a long time and though the prices obtained were below he cost with some exception they are believed to be very favorable to the Government. The sales on credit were better than those for cash. In order to secure the payment for sales on credit, companies purchasing were required to give bonds in double the amount of property transferred to them. These bonds are all on file in the War Department. They give the Government a lien upon the property and require prompt payments of all installments of purchase money. A great number of companies have failed to comply strictly with the terms of their bonds, but owing to the prostrate condition of the roads, and the expense of repairing them, it is believed they are actually unable to meet their obligations. It is thought that an attempt to enforce immediate payment would arrest the operation of the roads and defeat the very purpose had in view in making credit sales. The roads all manifest a willingness to meet their engagements, and a large proportion of the payments already made have been cash. All moneys accruing to their credit for transportation of troops, supplies and the mails are stopped against them and applied in liquidation of their indebtedness, and it is confidently believed that in this manner the whole amount will ultimately be secured.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Your correspondent at New-Orleans telegraphs under date of this evening as follows: "The Governor has issued a proclamation ordering an election Sept. 3. The Secretary of State refuses to sign it, and the Supreme Court decides that his signature is unnecessary. Judge ABEL, the Parish District Judge, who was some time since arrested for a treasonable charge to the Grand Jury, by the Civil Rights Commissioner, and who threatened to indict the Constitutional Conventiun when it meets on next Monday, will probably be arrested again, as new affidavits are out. There is a great Radical meeting here to-night. Gov. HAHN presiding at one stand, and Col. FIELD at another. The speakers ore Col. FIELD, Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, RUFUS WAPLES Dr. DOSTIE, and Maj. S. F. FILLIP. Another case under the Civil Rights bill has occurred: a Union man, PATRICK FOX, was murdered by G. W. WYLES. A Justice of the Peace is charged with complicity, and the case is to be brought before thi Civil Rights Commissioner.

THE STATUE OF MR. LINCOLN.

The Senate, at this hour, having nothing else of more importance, is discussing the resolution to give VINNIE REAM, the young and fascinating artist, $10,000 for a statue of Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. SUMNER, true to his incorrigible antipathies, is against it, while men of tender sympathies, like Mr. NESMITH and Mr. MCDOUGALL are in favor of it.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

The President has nominated to the Senate Gen. JAMES STEADMAN to be Superintendent of Public Printing, in place of JOHN D. DEFREES, removed. The latter gentleman was thrice appointed by President LINCOLN to that office, the term being two years.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....FRIDAY, July 27.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate such information as he may have in his possession concerning the practicability of establishing equal relations between the British Provinces and the United States, which was adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that the unfinished business of the Senate, before Committees and elsewhere, be considered before the Senate on its reassembling, as if no adjournment had taken place.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The non-concurrence of the House on the report of the Committee on the Tariff Bill was announced, and a second Conference Committee was ordered.

REFUNDING TAXES.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill to authorize the refunding of certain taxes passed by the House yesterday. It was passed, and goes to the President.

ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

Mr. WADE moved that the bill for the admission of Nebraska be taken up.

Mr. SUMNER spoke against the motion and called the yeas and nays on it. The motion prevailed.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Doolittle, Fessenden, Grimes, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Yates—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Edmunds, Foster, Guthrie, Hendricks, Morgan, Norton, Sumner—9.

So the bill was taken up and read.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The House bill amending the Neutrality Laws was received from the House.

Mr. WADE—I hope that bill will be put upon its passage by common consent.

Mr. SUMNER—I hope it will be referred to a Committee.

The Chair—It can only be considered by unanimous consent.

Mr. SUMNER objected, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE AWARDS.

The bill distributing the award for the capture of the assassins of the late President was received from the House.

Mr. HOWARD moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed until next December, but subsequently withdrew that in favor of a motion to refer to the Military Committee, which prevailed.

PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY called up a bill passed by the House yesterday, to further regulate the purchase of paper and the printing of public documents.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

Mr. FESSENDEN then called up the bill passed by the House yesterday to amend the thirteenth section of the Internal Revenue law of June 20, 1864, which was passed, and goes to the President. It amends the thirteenth section of the act referred to by striking out the words "without having first obtained license so to do," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "without paying special tax therefor."

THE ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

Consideration of the bill to admit Nebraska was resumed.

Mr. SUMNER inquired what evidence there was in regard to the population of Nebraska.

Mr. WADE said the population was about 60,000. The vote cast at the last election was 8,084. The majority for a State G vernment was 150.

Mr. SUMNER spoke against the measure, arguing ing that the population was too small, and the State Government not republican in form.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee to investigate the legality of the election by which the State Government was adopted.

At the suggestion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the motion was so modified as to refer the bill to the Committee on Territories.

THE TENNESSEE SENATOR.

Pending the consideration of the Nebraska Bill, Mr. POLAND, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the case of Mr. PATTERSON, of Tennessee, accompanied by a resolution. The report states that at the outbreak of the war Mr. PATTERSON was Judge of a Circuit Court in East Tennessee, to which he was reëlected during the war. He was induced to become a candidate for reëlection by the entreaties of Union men, who desired his protection. He took an oath to support the Constitution of Tennessee and of the Confederate Government, but informed the officer who administered it that he had no respect for the latter part of it. Mr. PATTERSON had always been a Union man, and was so regarded by all parties in Tennessee. He had never, as Judge, enforced any laws but those of the State of Tennessee which were in force before the rebellion. The resolution accompanying the report is as follows:

Resolved, That DAVID D. PATTERSON is duly qualified and entitled to hold a seat in the Senate of the United States as Senator from the State of Tennessee.

Mr. SUMNER inquired if that resolution could be considered to-day.

The Chair said it could if so voted by a majority.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, it was proper for him to say that he did not agree with the resolution as reported. He believed the facts were correctly stated, and he believed that Mr. PATTERSON was a loyal man. He had no doubt that Mr. PATTERSON was a Union man during the rebellion; but laws are general, and it sometimes happens that in the operation of a law an individual case cannot be provided for. There is a law upon the statute-book which requires every man before taking a seat in this body to swear that he never sought office or exercised the functions of an office under a Government in hostility to the United States. With this law upon the statute-books, and the facts of Mr. PATTERSON'S case before him, he (Mr. TRUMBULL,) could not vote that Mr. PATTERSON was duly qualified to take his seat. It would be a dangerous precedent to establish, and one that ought to be settled with great care. To receive Mr. PATTERSON, it seemed to him, would be to do away with the oath, and to render the law a nullity.

Mr. CLARK inquired of Mr. TRUMBULL if he was not satisfied that Mr. PATTERSON accepted and held the office for the benefit of Union men?

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was satisfied such was the case.

Mr. CLARK said he was satisfied that Mr. PATTERSON was a Union man, and such a Union man as would bring many now in the Senate to shame. Mr. PATTERSON had been hunted from his home and persecuted in every way for his Union sentiments. He was elected by the Union men of Tennessee and accepted the office for them.

Mr. HOWARD said the immediate question before the Senate was a resolution declaring Mr. PATTERSON duly qualified; which must depend, among other things, upon whether he had ever sought, held or attempted to exercise the functions of any office under any Government in hostility to the United States. Mr. HOWARD then proceeded to discuss the subject, arguing that the mere fact of Mr. PATTERSON'S having taken an oath to support the Confederate Government disqualified him, under the existing law, from taking a seat in the Senate.

Mr. CLARK offered a substitute for the resoluion of the Judiciary Committee, as follows:

That Hon. DAVID D. PATTERSON, after taking the oath required by the Constitution and law, be admitted to a seat in the Senate of the United States.

The above was agreed to as a substitute for the resolution reported by Mr. POLAND.

By unanimous consent, the resolution of Mr. POLAND was withdrawn, and the following was offered by Mr. TRUMBULL as a joint resolution;

Resolved, That the words "has neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States," in the act prescribing an oath of office and for other purposes, approved July 2, 1862, be omitted from the oath required to be taken by Hon. DAVID D. PATTERSON, a Senator from Tennessee.

The above was finally modified so as to read as follows:

"That Hon. DAVID D. PATTERSON, a Senator elect from Tennessee, be admitted to his seat, upon taking the usual oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and so much of the oath prescribing an oath of office and for other purposes, approved July 2, 1862, as shall not include the following words: 'I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States.'"

The above passed as a joint resolution, and was sent to the House by a vote of yeas 35, nays 2—Messrs. CHANDLER and WADE. Mr. SUMNER did not vote.

THE REVENUE TAX AT PORTLAND.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill exempting from duties imported articles for the relief of sufferers by the fire at Portland, which was passed, and goes to the President.

PASSAGE OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. WADE called for the resumption of the consideration of the bill to admit Nebraska.

The pending question was on Mr. HENDRICKS' motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to investigate certain allegations of fraud in the election at which the State Constitution was adopted.

Mr. NYE spoke against the recommittal and in favor of the bill, after which a vote was taken, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wilson—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Fowler, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Nye, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Yates—22.

So the Senate refused to recommit the bill.

Mr. SUMNER offered an ammendment providing that the bill shall not take effect until Nebraska shall abolish all distinction in political rights on account of color. Disagreed to, yeas 5, nays 34.

The bill was then placed upon its passage.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Fowler, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Riddle, Sumner—18.

So the bill was passed, and goes to the House.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved an Executive session. Disagreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN, at 4:45, moved a recess until 7:30 P. M. Carried.

EVENING SESSION.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the bill to prevent officers of the Navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in the service; which was passed, and goes to the President.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the Senate insist on its amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, and the Committee of Conference asked by the House was agreed to.

COLORADO.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to settle the war claims of Colorado for 1864 and 1865, which was passed, and goes to the President.

TRANSPORTATION TO SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish transportation to discharged soldiers to and from the place where they are furnished by the Government with artificial limbs; which was passed, and goes to the President.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution introduced by him last night, to continue in force all laws and regulations concerning the regular army enacted since the 4th of July, 1861.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment to the resolution, adding four regiments to the present army, two of which shall be composed of colored troops; also authorizing the employment of a regiment of scouts for private service.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was then passed.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to authorize the use of the metric system of weights and measures, which was passed and goes to the President.

Mr. SUMNER called up a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of State to furnish to each State a set of standard weights and measures of the metric system, which was passed and goes to the President.

Mr. SUMNER called up a joint resolution authorizing the use of the drachm weight in the Post-office Department, which was passed and goes to the President.

Mr. HOWARD inquired what effect that would have on the pay and emoluments of officers.

Mr. WILSON said it would continue their pay as at present. Several bureau and staff organizations expired with the close of the war. If the Army Bill failed, they would be discontinued unless this resolution was passed.

Mr. HOWE said the bill reenacted all laws passed since July 4, 1861.

Mr. WILSON said it did not. It simply continued those now in force.

Mr. CONNESS moved to amend by inserting after "July 4," 1861, the words "and now in force."

Mr. TRUMBULL said this was a very unsafe proposition. It would be much better to name the laws to be continued.

The amendment of Mr. CONNESS was agreed to.

PRIVATE CLAIM.

Mr. NESMITH reported from the Military Committee a bill to reimburse Mrs. MARY PHELPS of Missouri, in the sum of $20,000, for expenses in caring for Union soldiers and interring the remains of those killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, which was passed and goes to the President.

THE ARMY BILL.

A message was received from the House announcing the disagreement of the Conference Committee on the Army Bill and asking for another committee.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill extending the benefits of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of Tennessee. It was passed, and goes to the President.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill extending the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the Circuit Courts of the United States, which was passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up a bill directing a District Court of the United States to be held in the city of Erie, Penn., twice a year, commencing in July and January, which was passed, and goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the House bill authorizing Judges of United States District Courts to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, which, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, was postponed until December next.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Chair appointed as the second Conference Committee on the Army Bill, Messrs. WILSON, HARRIS and NESMITH.

The Chair appointed Messrs. FESSENDEN, HENDERSON and BUCKALEW a Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Bill.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

The bill to authorize the construction of an air-line railroad between Washington and New-York, was received from the House and read once.

Mr. CRESWELL objected to the second reading and it goes over.

STATUE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mr. CONNESS called up the House joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with Miss VINNIE REAM for a statute in marble of the late President LINCOLN, for $10,000, which after debate was passed.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

Mr. CLARK, from the Conference Committee on the Tariff Bill, made a report, which was agreed to, and the bill goes to the President. [See House Report.]

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 11 P. M., Mr. DOOLITTLE moved an Execution Session, which was held.

OPEN SESSION.

At 2 A. M. the Senate doors were opened.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Conference report on the Civil Appropriation Bill was under discussion, the debate having commenced in secret session.

When the doors were opened Mr. WILSON had the floor and was advocating the equalization of bounties and opposing the increase of compensation to members of Congress. He had been in the Senate twelve years, yet if he were to die to-morrow, he would not leave behind him enough to buy a pine coffin. Still he could not vote to increase his own compensation when such a just demand was denied to the soldiers of the country. He regarded the action of Congress in this matter as disgraceful.

Mr. MCDOUGAL called Mr. WILSON to order for applying such remarks to the action of Congress.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the report was just what the Senate had agreed on. The Senate had by a large vote, and with the aid of Mr. WILSON voted an increase of compensation to members of Congress, and by an equally large vote had defeated the proposition for the equalization of bounties. Somebody else beside the soldiers ought to be consulted on this bounty question. It was his opinion that outside of the ranks of the army, the people would be found opposed to paying $350,000,000 for this purpose. A hundred dollars to each soldier would give a little pleasure perhaps for a time, but it would render necessary an amount of taxation that would be felt for years.

Mr. MCDOUGAL said he had expressed his opinion on this bounty question a year or two ago. He thought it the dury of poer and rich alike to serve the country. The men of large wealth ought to be in the front of the armies. The policy of substitutes was a false policy. He was opposed to bounties and substitutes. If this policy had been adopted in 1861 we would had only a twelve months war.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke against the bounty proposition as unjust to many States, his own among others.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered a joint resolution calling upon the Commissioners of the General Land Office and the Commissioner of Pensions to report to the next Congress a plan for equalizing bounties in land warrants, to be located along the alternate sections of land on the lines of railroads.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected to the consideration of any other measure while the Conference report was pending.

Mr. WILSON resumed his advocacy of the Bounty Bill. He hoped the increased compensation of Congressmen would be stricken out, and the Bounty Bill added to the bill.

Mr. WADE said he was afraid of this report. He did not believe it to be just to the soldiers of the country.

Mr. YATES said he did not agree with the conference report. The Democratic Party, with the President at its head, was appealing to the prejudices of the soldiers to influence them against Congress for its action in this matter. He (YATES) had called out 250,000 soldiers in Illinois, and could not in justice to those men deny them the simple justice called for in the bounty bill.

(*Four A. M.—Report Unfinished.*)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back a substitute for the Senate bill to provide for the ascertainment and apportionment of the proper quota of the direct tax of 1861, between the States of Virginia and West Virginia. He said it had been very carefully prepared in the Treasury Department, and that it met the approval of the members from West Virginia.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

SALARIES OF COLLECTORS.

Mr. HOOPER, from the same Committee, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill to fix the compensation of certain Collectors of Customs, and for other purposes. One of the amendments reported adds to the provision which fixes the compensation of the Deputy Collectors, Deputy Naval Officers and Deputy Surveyors of the ports of New-York and Boston, New-Orleans and San Francisco, at $3,500; the Appraisers at the ports of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, ———. Another amendment gives the Custom-house Weighers at the ports of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, $2,000 per annum.

Mr. ELIOT suggested an amendment, to strike out of the bill that part which creates Corpus Christi, Texas, a port of entry.

Mr. HOOPER declined to allow the amendment to be offered.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Ways and Means were agreed to, and the bill was passed by 51 to 49.

THE GLOBE REPORTERS.

Mr. DAWES introduced a resolution giving increased extra compensation to the *Globe* reporters, which was adopted.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

Mr. STEVENS called up the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New-York, was in May last recommitted to the Committee on Air Line Railroads.

Mr. JOHN L. THOMAS moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: yeas 48, nays 59. So the motion reconsider was not laid on the table.

The vote was reconsidered, and the bill came before the House for action.

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. WENTWORTH rose to a question of privilege, and gave notice that after 1 o'clock he should call for the enforcement of the rules against outsiders taking the seats of members.

The Speaker directed the Doorkeeper to take notice of the complaint of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. O'NEILL moved to amend the bill by providing that a through train shall be run out of Washington at 11 o'clock at night.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to amend by confining the Company to building one line of railroad.

Mr. JOHN L. THOMAS spoke against the bill. He said his State was directly interested in its defeat, believing that Congress had no power to pass an act granting a charter for a road across the State of Maryland without first getting the consent of the State. This bill would take $60,000 a year out of the State of Maryland.

Mr. WENTWORTH inquired whether Maryland had a right to tax Illinois in that way.

Mr. JOHN L. THOMAS asserted that Maryland had a right to tax freight and passengers passing over her soil, and that Illinois had the same right.

Mr. WENTWORTH denied that.

Mr. THOMAS replied that if Illinois did not exercise that right she possessed it.

Mr. WENTWORTH said Illinois would never claim such a right.

Mr. THOMAS remarked that Illinois had got what neither Maryland nor Pennsylvania had got for her railroads—forty sections of land for every mile of road.

Mr. WENTWORTH said all he wanted was for the States between Washington and New-York to state what they would take—what they would compromise to rob the people of the country of—and let the speed of travel be regulated. Maryland had claimed a great many rights; she had claimed the right to get out of the Union, but did not go out because the men of Illinois would not permit her.

Mr. STEVENS closed the debate. He claimed that Congress had full power over the subject under the clause of the Constitution giving Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States. HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER had asserted that right, but the South had denied it.

Not only did the existing railroad lines between Washington and New-York charge double what this bill provided for, but they took eleven hours running time instead of seven.

Mr. WRIGHT corrected the statement, and said that the present fare was but $8 25, while the fare provided for in the bill was $6.

Mr. STEVENS alleged also against the existing companies that they refused to allow express companies any facilities, giving to the Adams Express Company the exclusive monopoly.

Mr. SHELLABARGER remarked that he had heard suggestions as to the probability of no road being built, and of the charter being bought up by the existing Companies.

Mr. STEVENS said he had heard of such suggestions made by the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but it was evident that that gentleman did not expect to buy the charter, because he had been before the Committee five times to prove that the charter ought not to be granted. Two gentlemen of high standing had gone to New-York to consult with persons named as corporators, and they were assured that the ten millions capital could be raised in ten days, and that the road would be built. He had no objection to the introduction of a proviso that the charter should not be sold or disposed of to any of the existing companies between Washington and New-York.

Mr. SHELLABARGER therefore offered an amendment to that effect, which was agreed to.

Messrs. O'NEILL'S and SCOFIELD'S amendments were also agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. LATHAM called for the reading of the engrossed bill, and as the bill was not engrossed it went to the Speaker's table until the clerks could engross it, and the House proceeded in the meantime to the consideration of other business.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the subject of the alleged complicity of JEFFERSON DAVIS in the assassination of President LINCOLN, stating that it was not a final but rather a preliminary report.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, leave was given for the presentation of a minority report, and it was ordered to be printed.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War in answer to the House resolution of June 4, transmitting the report of the Quartermaster-General respecting railroad property in possession of the Government on May 1, 1865; and in answer to the House resolution of July 24, requesting information in reference to the discharge of certain California Volunteers stationed in the Territories. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The amendments of the Senate to the Deficiency Bill were sent in from the Senate and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PENSIONS.

The Speaker also presented a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in answer to the House resolution of May 22, a partial answer of the Commissioner of Pensions in relation to pensioners dropped from the pension roll under the act of Feb. 4, 1862. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

Mr. BENHAM called up the bill introduced by him on the 23d of July, to provide increased revenue from imported wool, and for other purposes.

The bill was passed without a division.

It makes the duty on woolen manufactured goods 50 cents per pound, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem* on flannels, &c.; valued at above 40 cents per pound, and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 30 cents per pound; valued at above 60 cents per pound, and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound; valued at above 80 cents per pound, and in addition thereto upon all the above-named articles, 35 per centum *ad valorem*.

The duty on tapestry Brussels carpets, is fixed at 28 cents per square yard, and 35 per centum *ad valorem*.

Upon wools of the first class valued at the place of export at 32 cents or less per pound, the duty is fixed at 10 cents per pound, and 11 per centum *ad valorem*, and where valued at over 32 cents per pound the duty is fixed at 12 cents per pound, and 10 per centum *ad valorem*.

Upon wools of the second class the duties are the same as on the first-class, and upon wools of the third class valued at and costing 12 cents per pound or less, the duty is 3 cents per pound, and 6 cents where the value exceeds 12 cents.

PORTLAND.

Mr. LYNCH, on leave, introduced a bill to remit the duties on goods sent from places outside the limits of the United States as gratuitous contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire, and to allow drawback of duties on lumber and materials to be used for rebuilding the city.

Mr. WILSON and Mr. ALLISON objected to the last provision, but Mr. LYNCH refused to withdraw it. Mr. ALLISON moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was negatived and the bill passed.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate's amendment to the Civil Appropriation Bill.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The first question that elicited debate was the recommendation of the Committee to non-concur in the Senate amendment appropriating $1,500,000 for reconstructing and repairing the levees on the Mississippi River in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Mr. KASSON spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. STEVENS and Mr. KELLY against it.

Mr. STEVENS described the proposition as a most shameful demand of the rebels.

Mr. BANKS declared himself in favor of the Government undertaking the management of the Mississippi River, but he was not in favor of the Senate amendment. He argued that the proper way to guard against inundations of the Mississippi River was not through the levee system, but through the system adopted by nature herself there. The opening of the rivers and bayous which flow out of the Lower Mississippi. The effect of the levee was to raise the level of the river, and the danger from that system, was that a single man in a single night could open a levee and deluge the whole country. But he would require that the provision of the Constitution which required a republican form of government should be complied with before the people down there received assistance from the Government. When they placed themselves on a thoroughly loyal footing, he would be in favor of appropriating to this purpose not a million and a quarter, but twenty-five millions of dollars.

The amendment of the Senate in reference to the levees was non-concurred in.

THE CAPITOL.

The amendment appropriating $117,600 for improvements on the Senate wing of the capitol, to be made under the direction of CHARLES F. ANDERSON, and to be approved by Dr. THOMAS ANTISELL, was non-concurred in.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT ST. PAUL.

The appropriation of $100,000 for building a custom-house at St. Paul, Minnesota, was non-concurred in.

PAYMENT FOR ENLISTED SLAVES.

The amendment for the payment of bounties to the loyal masters of enlisted slaves was concurred in.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence in the Senate amendment increasing the compensation of Senators and members to $5,000 per annum.

Mr. WENTWORTH desired to get the floor but Mr. STEVENS moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. WENTWORTH called for the yeas and nays on the question for concurrence.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the vote resulted as follows: yeas 3, nays 125.

The yeas were Messrs. COOPER, JENCKES, and RANDALL, of Pennsylvania.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The next amendment of the Senate was that increasing the compensation of the employes of the Senate 20 per cent.

The Committee recommended concurrence with an

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Report of the Congressional Special Committee.

Testimony from the Rebel Archives.

Treatment of Colored Union Soldiers.

Barbarities to Union Prisoners of War.

Evidence Concerning Raids on the Border.

The Efforts to Raise Insurrection in the Western States.

Documents and Letters of Thompson, Clay, and Others.

How Far Davis Favored the Assassination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, July 27.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolutions of the House of Representatives of April 9 and April 30, 1866, instructing the Committee to inquire into the nature of the evidence implicating JEFF. DAVIS, and others, in the assassination of President LINCOLN, and also whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring such persons to a speedy and impartial trial; if it should appear that there was probable cause to believe that said persons, or any of them, are guilty of inciting, concerting or procurin, the assassination of the late President of the United States, and also whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring said persons to a speedy and impartial trial for the crime of treason, have investigated the subject as directed, and make the following preliminary report thereon:

It is notorious that said DAVIS was guilty of the crime of treason, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Committee are of the opinion that there are no obstacles to a speedy and impartial trial which cannot be removed by legislation. This is also the opinion of Attorney-General SPEED, as given in his testimony before the Judiciary Committee.

The evidence in possession of the Committee connecting JEFF. DAVIS with the assassination of President LINCOLN, justifies the Committee in saying that there is probable cause to belive that he was privy to the measures which led to the commission of the deed; but the investigations which have been made by the War Department, and by the Committee, have not resulted in placing the Government in possession of all the facts in the case. It is probable, however, that the further prosecution of the investigation by the Committee, and by the officers of the Government, will result finally in a full development of the whole transaction.

The capture of the rebel archives has put the Government in possession of a mass of letters, papers and documents of various kinds, only a portion of which have as yet been examined.

The examination, thus far, has thrown light upon the general policy of the rebel authorities, which, in many particulars, involved a total disregard of International law, and of the usages of civilized war. The Secretary of War, through FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D., Chief of the Archive Office, has furnished to the Committee copies of various letters and papers found in the War Office at Richmond, bearing upon four points of the policy of the rebel Government.

First—With regard to the negroes bearing arms.

Second—The condition of rebel prisons and the treatment of prisoners.

Third—Orders issued and letters written by the rebel Secretary of War in relation to the Union prisoners; and

Fourth—Views and suggestions of JEFF. DAVIS in regard to Union prisoners.

Copies of these papers have been furnished to the Committee, and a synopsis thereof is herewith submitted as a part of this report. While the evidence thus furnished does not bear directly upon the question submitted to the Committee, it has been thought advisable to lay it before Congress and the country as showing the brutal and inhuman policy of the men who instigated and guided the rebellion, and as being in that particular intimately connected with the attempts that were made to burn the cities of the North, to destroy its commerce on the rivers, lakes and the ocean, without regard to the loss of life; and, finally, with the assassination of the President of the United States.

TREATMENT OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

In 1862 JEFF. DAVIS issued an order that all negro slaves, captured in arms, should at once be delivered over to the Executive authorities of the respective State to which they belonged, to be dealt with according to the laws of such S ates; and that the like order be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States army, found serving in company with armed slaves in insurrection against the authority of the different States of the Confederacy. By the statutes of South Carolina, slaves or other negroes, engaged in mutiny or insurrection, were to be tried by two Justices of the Peace and three freeholders, associated together, who were empowered and authorized to inflict the punishment of death upon such offenders. On the 13th of June, 1863, S. S. ANDERSON, Assistant Adjutant-General to E. KIRBY SMITH, and by his direction, addressed a letter to Gen. R. TAYLOR, dated at Shreveport, in which that writer says, in answer to a communication of Brig.-Gen. HUBERT, asking what disposition should be made of slaves taken in arms, that "no quarter should be shown. If taken prisoners, however, they should be turned over to the executive authorities of the State in which they should be captured, in obedience to a proclamation of the President of the Confederate States. Should negroes thus taken be executed by the military authorities capturing them, it would certainly produce retaliation. By turning them over to the civil authorities to be tried by the officers of the State no exception could be taken." On the 13th of June, 1863, S. KIRBY SMITH writes to R. TAYLOR, commanding the District of Louisiana, and says: "I have been unofficially informed that some of your troops have captured negroes in arms. I hope this may not be so, and that your subordinates in command of capturing parties may have recognized the propriety of giving no quarter to armed negroes and their officers. In this way we may be relieved from a disagreeable dilemma. If they are taken, however, you will turn them over to the State authorities to be tried for crimes against the State, and you will offer such facilities in obtaining witnesses as the necessity of the public service will permit." Again, SMITH, writing to Gen. S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General, June 16, 1863, incloses two letters addressed to Gen. TAYLOR, and says: "Unfortunately such captures were made by some of Gen. TAYLOR'S subordinates." JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his message to the rebel Legislature Jan. 12, 1863, referring to the proclamation of emancipation of Jan. 1 of that year, says that "the negroes are encouraged to general assassination of their masters by the insidious recommendation to abstain from violence, unless necessary for self-defence. Although our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty man is tempered by profound contempt for the impotent rage which it discloses, so far as regards the action of the Government on those criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States who may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States provided for the punishment of those criminals engaged in inciting servile insurrection." On the 1st of May, 1863, the rebel Congress passed a series of resolutions on the subject of retaliation. The fourth resolution declares that "Every white person, being a commissioned officer, who shall accompany negroes or mulattoes in arms against the Confederate States, shall be deemed guilty of inciting servile insurrection, and if captured shall

be put to death or otherwise punished, at the discretion of the Court."

The seventh resolution of the series declares that "all negroes and mulattoes who shall be engaged in war, or taken in arms against the Confederate States, shall, when captured in the Confederate States, be delivered to the authorities of State or States in which captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such State or States."

This policy of the rebel authorities was modified in the following year, but the declarations made and actions done in pursuance of these declarations are conclusive proofs of the brutal and malignant feelings by which the leaders of the rebellion were controlled, and rendered not only possible but probable that they would at once engage in projects for the assassination of the chief men of the republic.

TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

The documents found in the rebel archives at Richmond, fully sustain the statements that have been made by persons in the service of the United States, concerning the inhuman treatment of Union soldiers in Southern prisons, and leave no doubt that JEFF. DAVIS and the rebel authorities had knowledge of this treatment, and that they took no effective measures in behalf of humanity. Indeed, it is more than probable, from the evidence thus disclosed, that it was part of the policy of the rebel authorities to impair the effectiveness of the Union army, by systematic ill-treatment and starvation of prisoners.

DAVIS says in his message to the rebel Congress of November, 1861, after reciting what he alleges to be the atrocities of the United States forces: "If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children, as its victims, they must be expected as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect, even in war, and he who refused to guard them forfeits his claim, if captured, to be considered as a prisoner of war, but must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine." Again, in his message of August, 1862, he says: "No method remained for the suppression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to exercise. Retaliation in kind for many of them is impracticable. But stern, exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and villains that disgrace the profession of arms and seek to make public war the excuse for the commission of the most monstrous crimes. Nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and maintain our existence by employing against our foes every energy and every resource at our disposal." Reports of the condition of the prisons of the South, made by rebel officers, fully sustains the declarations and threats of DAVIS in the extracts above quoted.

In September, 1862, a report was made by a Committee of the House of Representatives of the rebel Congress. The Committee say that "they visited the hospitals of the sick and wounded of our enemies now in our custody, and found all of the wards in a wretched condition. The upper ward was such as to drive the Committee out of it instantly. The honor of our country will not permit our bringing the matter to the attention of Congress, and thereby making it public." Accompanying the report was a resolution by which the Chairman of the Committee was instructed to address a letter to the Secretary of War in relation to the condition of prisoners confined in the hospitals at Richmond, above referred to, and urging him to have the same placed in a more comfortable condition as soon as possible.

In May, 1863, a Committee of the rebel House of Representatives was appointed to examine into the condition of the prisoners confined in Castle Thunder Prison. Reports were made by the majority and minority of the Committee, and they agreed in condemning the management at the prison. The report of the minority report it is stated that the acts committed and complained of "as murder by killing of two prisoners, the shooting of a third, and the infliction of corporeal punishment by whipping on the bare back in accordance with instructions from GEN. WINDER, but unsupported by law, and confining prisoners in open prison-yard exposed to the weather. The minority say further that they think the infliction of corporeal punishment, administered by Capt. ALEXANDER, was illegal and improper; that the punishing by exposing prisoners to the weather was improper and unwarranted, and that the order to shoot at those who came to the windows was unjustifiable and inasmuch as it is not known that any serious consequences resulted from those acts, and inasmuch as they appear to have been resorted to by Capt. ALEXANDER, not from any wantonness or cruelty, but from a desire to maintain proper discipline, and perhaps from an erroneous conception of the rights and powers as keeper of such a prison, it recommended that no further action be taken by the House.

The majority report and the minority report above referred to concur in the exculpation of the officers of the prison. A second minority report, which appears to have been made by Mr. HERBERT, says that in as of the opinion that Brig.-Gen. WINDER and Capt. ALEXANDER, who have had the superintendence of Castle Thunder, have shown a want of judgment and humanity in the management of that prison deserving not only the censure of Congress but prompt removal from the position they have abused. WINDER was still retained in charge of the prisons as late as January, 1864. One T. O. STEVENS writes to JEFFERSON DAVIS and asks for the removal of Gen. WINDER. He states that WINDER is universally disliked, and by many detested. In the letter various charges of a personal nature are made against WINDER. About this time LEROY BROWN, Post Chaplain at Camp Lee, writes to the Secretary of War, and calls attention to the fact that "the Yankee deserters confined in Castle Thunder will freeze unless something is speedily done."

This letter is referred to the Provost Marshal, who admits that the complaints are well founded; that he has forwarded repeated complaints of a similar character, and that no remedy has been furnished. He says, "I do not doubt that there has been considerable loss of life already at the Libby and Castle Thunder from this cause. The fault is with those officers whose duty it was to furnish a supply of fuel, and who have not made proper provision."

The report from the Inspector of Prisons at Cahaba, Ala., in the Autumn of 1864 shows that the food issued to the prisoners was poor in quality and insufficient in quantity; a similar report made by R. S. WHITFIELD, Surgeon, in charge of the prison at Cahaba, Ala., dated March 21, 1864, states that the sleeping arrangements consist of rough bunks, but recently constructed, accommodating but 452, so that 228 are forced to sleep upon the ground, with but one fire-place in the building. All the fires—about forty in number— have been, until the past few days, built at intervals upon the floor.

In September, 1864, R. H. CHILTON writes a letter to ALEX. R. LAWTON, dated Andersonville, Ga., in which he gives certain extracts from the reports of military prisoners at Andersonville, Ga.

The report says, "There is no medical attendance furnished within; in the stockade some quantities of medicines are placed in the hands of certain persons of each squad or division, and the sick are directed to be brought out by the sergeants of squads daily as sick call to the medical officers who attend at the gates.

The crowd at these times is so great that only the strongest man could get access to the doctors; the weaker ones being unable to force their way through the press; and the hospital accommodations are so limited that the beds, so called, have all or nearly all two occupants each. Many, twenty yesterday, are carted out daily who have died from unknown causes, and whom the medical officers had never seen. The sanitary conditions of the prisons is as wretched as can be; the principal cause of the mortality being scurvy and chronic diarrhœa. Raw rations have to be issued to a very large proportion who are entirely unprovided with the proper utensils, and furnished with a limited supply of fuel, and are compelled to dig with their hands in the filthy marsh before mentioned, for roots, &c. After inquiry I am confident that by slightly increasing the garden corn and other *anti scorbutics* could readily be obtained.

Surgeon ISAIAH H. WHITE says, in a report made, as we suppose, in November, 1864, that "Our excess of funds at Andersonville will be turned over to the Treasurer, because the Commissary at that post has failed to supply himself with funds to meet requisitions, while thousands of sick, both at this post and Andersonville, are in a state of suffering that would touch the heart of the most callous."

From the indorsements on this report it appears to have been referred by the Surgeon-General to the Secretary of War, by the Secretary of War to the Surgeon-General, by the Commissary-General to the Quartermaster-General, with the indorsement that the Commissary-General had furnished to the use of the hospitals all the money that he obtained for that purpose. The Quartermaster-General returned the report to the Secretary of War with the declaration that the means at the disposal of his bureau had always been liberally supplied to the military prisoners. By the order of the Secretary of War, the report appears to have been filed without anything being accomplished for the relief of the prisoners.

As late as January, 1865, a report was made by Col. H. FORNEY to Gen. WINDER, with reference to the military prisons of South Carolina. In this report it is stated that "the Subsistence Department is entirely deficient, and the ration issued daily amounts almost to starvation. There have been but two issues of meat in the last two months, and scarcely any syrup."

This report was referred to the Commissary and Inspector General, then to the Commissary Department, then returned to the Inspector-General, then referred to the Secretary of War, and by him referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, who returned it to the Secretary of War, and then by order of the Assistant Secretary of War the paper was filed without any action being taken or the relief of the prisoners.

On the 12th of October, 1864, one SABINA DISMUKES writes to JEFFERSON DAVIS, from Statesburg, S. C., and incloses an article from the *Sumter Watchman*, which contained an account of the suffering of prisoners at Florence.

In her letter this woman says: "If such things are allowed to continue they will most surely draw down some awful judgment upon our country. It is a most horrible national sin that cannot go unpunished. If we cannot give them food and shelter for God's sake send them back to Yankee land; but don't starve the miserable creatures to death."

The article from the *Watchman* is incorporated into this report, and it is herewith submitted to the House. It appears to be a truthful account of the condition of many thousands of our Union soldiers, and it cannot be read without the deepest emotion, nor without the conviction that the horrors of that prison far surpassed all the dooms of the most savage races in the most barbarous times of the world. This communication was referred by DAVIS to the Secretary of War, by him to the Adjutant-General, who referred it to Gen. WINDER, who returned it to the Adjutant-General with this indorsement: "The prisoners of South Carolina are not under my command. I cannot give any information, nor can I express an opinion." The Secretary of War then referred it to Gen. GARDINER, who referred it to Col. HARRISON, the commandant of the prison at Florence, who referred it to Lieut.-Col. IVERSON, who on the 17th of September, 1864, makes a report thereon, in the form of an indorsement. The following is a copy of the article:

From the Sumter Watchman.

THE PRISONERS AT FLORENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* It may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers to hear something from the Yankee camp at Florence. Your correspondent went over upon the summons of one of those ominous O. B.'s, which the times have made more familiar than agreeable, to take a drove of cattle to the camp. Our party had in charge animals of all sizes, sexes and conditions, from the patriarch of the herd, whose seamed and wrinkled front bore the marks of many a bloody battle, to old Crumpie, who had served her day at the milk pail, and whose constitution was evidently unable to stand the blasts of another March. We lost three on the way, two straggled and one fell from exhaustion. The buzzards, after all, were not cheated of their long expected prey. The country through which we traveled is "flat, stale and unprofitable." The crops are poor, and every cotton field destroyed by the army worm, as if in imitation of its more intelligent namesake. No object of curiosity was encountered on the way, unless we take into account the "long bridge" over what the natives call "Spawn Swamp." Most of the houses were uninhabited, with fences and outbuildings going to ruin.

No product now, the barren fields afford,
But men and steed, the soldiers and the sword.

The camp we found full of what were once human beings, but who would scarcely now be recognized as such. In an old field, with no inclosure but the living wall of sentinels who guarded them night and day, are several thousand filthy, diseased, famished men, with no hope of relief except by death. A few dirty rags stretched on poles gave them only a poor protection from the hot sun and heavy dews. All were in rags and barefoot, and crawling with vermin. As we passed around the line of guards, I saw one of them brought out from his miserable booth by two of his more fortunate companions, and laid upon the ground to die. He was nearly naked. His companions pulled his cap over his face, and straightened out his limbs. Before they turned to leave him he was dead. A slight movement of the limbs and all was over. The captive was free. The Commissary's tent was near one side of the square, and near it the beef was laid upon the boards, preparatory to its distribution. This sight seemed to excite the prisoners as the smell of blood does the beasts of the menagerie. They surged up as near the lines as they were allowed, and seemed in their eagerness to break over. While we were on the ground a heavy rain came up, and they seemed greatly to enjoy it, coming out a *paris naturalibus*, opening their mouths to catch the welcome drops, while one would wash off another with his hands, and then receive from him the like kind office. Numbers get out at night and wander to the neighboring houses in quest of food. From the camp of the living we passed to the camp of the dead. The Hospital—a transition which reminded me of Satan's soliloquy:

"Which way I fly is hell,
Myself is hell, and in the lowest depths,
A lower deep, still threatening to devour me, opens wide."

A few tents covered with pine tops were crowded with the dying and the dead in every stage of corruption. Some lay in prostrate helplessness; some had crowded under the shelter of the bushes; some were nibbling their skeleton limbs. Twenty or thirty of them die daily—most of them, as I was informed, of the scurvy. The corpses lay by the road side, waiting for the dead-cart, their glassy eyes turned to heaven, the flies swarming in their mouths, their big toes tied together with a cotton string, and their skeleton arms folded on their breasts, as we know them to be men, so sadly do hunger, disease and wretchedness change the "human face divine." Presently came the carts. They are carried a little distance by negroes detailed for the purpose, and tumbled in like so many dogs. A few pine tops were thrown upon the bodies, a few shovels full of dirt, and then haste was made to get out of the way of other victims. The burying parties were Yankees detailed for the work; an appointment which, as the sergeant told me, they consider a favor, since it gives them more room to exist and enjoy fresh air. Thus we see at one glance the three great scourges of mankind—war, famine and pestilence—and we turn from the spectacle sick at heart, as we ember that some of our loved ones are undergoing a similar misery.

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Soon 8,000 more will be added to their number, and where the provisions are to come from to feed this multitude is a matter of serious concern. Three pounds of bacon, or ten thousand pounds of beef daily, seems, in addition to more urgent draughts upon her, far beyond the ability of South Carolina. The question is: Are we not doing a cruel injury to our own soldiers by feeding prisoners to divide with us our scanty rations? Would it not be better at once to release them on parole?

SIGNED, HOWARD.

Indorsement on wrapper.

HEADQUARTERS FLORIDA MILITARY PRISON, }
Dec. 17, 1864. }

D, 1,328 wrapper respectfully returned to HOWARD, who visited Florence when necessity forced the removal of prisoners here without any preparation whatever being made for their proper care or subsistence. In my opinion no one of these statements is true. If I was sent here to report to the front, there would be no danger of his exciting the nerves of ladies, and it might perhaps do the service some good. Disaffection and treason may rest with reference to the treatment of prisoners at this prison, for since I assumed command, the 18th of October, 1864, the deaths have decreased from 50 to 6 per day to one single demise, which my hospital and sanitary report shows for the last twenty-four hours. I call attention to the fact that the prisoners were all brought here from other prisons, being entirely at the mercy of the elements, or still further degradation, and challenge any prison in the Confederacy, taking everything in consideration, for cleanliness, police, number of living prisoners, neat burial grounds, &c. They are given everything the Government issues to them. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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This communication is written upon dispatch paper and appears to be in the handwriting of BENJAMIN. It is established by letter and documents derived from rebel sources, and now in the archives of the Government; that CLAY under this commission was instrumental in organising and executing with more or less success the raids upon the cities and towns along the border, the plans for the introduction of pestilence, and the organization of conspiracies to liberate Confederate prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, to destroy our commerce on the rivers, lakes and ocean, and finally to thwart and overthrow the Government if possible by inciting a new rebellion in the North. It is also ascertained that JACOB THOMPSON, BEVERLY TUCKER, GEORGE SANDERS, WILLIAM C. CLEFTON, JAMES H. YOUNG and K. J. STUART were employed in Canada as special agents for the Confederate authorities.

In June, 1864, said YOUNG, as directed by JAMES A. SEDDON, rebel Secretary of War, proceeded without delay to the British Provinces under temporary appointment in the provincial army and reported to THOMPSON and CLAY for instructions. He was authorized by SEDDON to collect escaped prisoners to the number of not more than twenty and to execute such enterprise as might be indicated, implicitly obeying the instructions of THOMPSON and CLAY. Confidential instructions were also given by SEDDON, in cipher, in which YOUNG was ordered to reconnoitre the towns on the enemy's northwestern frontier, and to take the one most exposed, and the time when any raid would find

for the treatment of prisoners at this prison, for since I assumed command, the 18th of October, 1864, the deaths have decreased from 50 to 6 per day to one single demise, which my hospital and sanitary report shows for the last twenty-four hours. I call attention to the fact that the prisoners were all brought here from other prisons, being entirely at the mercy of the elements, or still further degradation, and challenge any prison in the Confederacy, taking everything in consideration, for cleanliness, police, number of living prisoners, neat burial grounds, &c. They are given everything the Government issues to them. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. IVERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

On the 18th of February, 1865, BRADLEY T. JOHNSON asks GEN. GARDNER to remove Capt. J. M. GOODMAN from the office of Post Quartermaster at Salisbury Prison, for inefficiency. In that letter he says: The only hospitals are buildings within the present inclosure. That the only amelioration we can give to their suffering is in pine bunks and straw to lie on, without them they lie on the bare floor, with little or no covering on them.

On the first day of February, Dr. WILLSON, Surgeon of the Prison, made a requisition for 10,000 pounds of straw, and also one hundred bunks. Up to the 13th of February, he had received eight hundred pounds of straw and no bunks. The sick, therefore, laid on the bare ground, and from the 1st to the 31st of January 732 of them died. From February 1 to February 13,275 of them died. He says further in this letter, "This country abounds in straw; for a country as full of wood as this, energy and methodical industry would suggest a depot to provide for such contingencies as a temporary failure of supplies in the early part of 1865."

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, wrote to the rebel Secretary of War, stating that "the prisoners at Saulsbury are suffering terribly." A report made by a Capt. HALL says "the ground upon which the prison is situated is red clay, and in time of rain this clay holds the water, and makes the ground a perfect bog for a long time afterward. There is no drainage to the place, and the pools of filthy water would be certain to create a pestilence in warm weather. There is no stream running through the place." According to the same report, the number of prisoners confined at Saulsbury in the month of October, 1864, was 10,321, and of this number, 3,419 had died previous to Feb. 17, 1865.

The foregoing extracts present a small portion of the evidence contained in the letters and documents found in the rebel archives, concerning the condition and treatment of Union soldiers in the prisons of the South. It is true that various excuses were made from time to time for these outrages on humanity and the rules of war by those in authority at Richmond, such as the refusal of the United States Government to exchange prisoners, and their own inability to furnish supplies; but such excuses will not remains that from the year 1862 to the close of the rebellion, the authorities were fully and frequently informed, as well by letters and communication from private persons, as by official reports, that the prisoners in their custody were suffering every conceivable horror, and dying in great numbers daily, in consequence of the treatment they endured, and that no effective measures were taken by the Richmond Government; and it also remains a well-established fact that no really efficient effort was made at any time to remove or diminish the evil.

COMPLICITY WITH THE ASSASSINATION.

The remaining testimony to be examined and considered relates to the complicity of JACOB THOMPSON, C. C. CLAY, JR. and JEFFERSON DAVIS in the assination of President LINCOLN. In a letter written by C. C. CLAY, JR., to President JOHNSON, dated Fortress Monroe, Nov. 23, 1865, he says:

"Had your proclamation charged me with the very act of BOOTH, I should not have been more surprised and amazed than I was with being charged with concerting the crime. I had been absent from Canada nearly six months, had never known or heard of BOOTH or either of those charged as his immediate accomplices, and had not, to my knowledge, ever seen any one of them."

This letter to the President was written for the purpose of obtaining a release from confinement, and contains a positive denial of all complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN. One of the reasons stated by the writer in his behalf is that he had been absent from Canada nearly six months. If the statement was true, it would not tend in any considerable degree to exculpate CLAY, if there were evidence tending to implicate him in the assassinations. But its falsity goes far to show that he had some reason for endeavoring to conceal the fact as to the time when he left Canada, and inasmuch as the statement was made in order to relieve himself from the charge contained in the President's proclamation it has a strong tendency to convict him of complicity in the deed. A letter dated Montreal, Sept. 10, 1864, addressed to J. THOMPSON, and signed

sued, and the Committee are not at this time able to say as the result of the investigation they have made whether the original statements of these witnesses are true or false. But the retraction made by some of them deprive them of all claim to credit, and their statements so far impeach or throwed out upon the evidences given by other witnesses whose affidavits were taken by Judge HOLT, that the Committee in the investigations they have made, and in this report have disregarded entirely the testimony of all those persons whose standing has been impeached.

On the other hand, the Committee have relied very largly upon documents found in the rebel archives, and have introduced only the testimony of those persons whose reputation for truth and veracity has not been impeached by any of the investigations that have been made. Nor has it been the purpose of the Committee to draw unnatural or forced inferences from the trustworthy testimony which they have examined, but rather to present to the House a truthful statement of the facts.

The Committee are of the opinion that it is the duty of the Executive Department of the Government, for a reasonable time, and by the proper means, to pursue the investigations for the purpose of ascertaining the truth. If DAVIS and his associates are innocent of the great crime of which they were charged in the President's Proclamation, it is due to them that a thorough investigation should be made, that they may be relieved from the suspicion that now rests upon them. If, on the other hand, they are guilty, it is due to justice, to the country, and to the memory of him who was a victim of a foul conspiracy, that the originators should suffer the just penalty of the law. The Committee are of the opinion that the work of investigation should be further prosecuted, and, therefore, in conclusion, they recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there is no deficit or insufficiency in the present state of the law to prevent or interfere with the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS for the crime of treason, or any other crime for which there way be probable ground for arraigning him before the tribunals of the country.

Resolved, further, That it is the duty of the Executive Department of the Government to proceed with the investigation of the facts connected with the assassination of the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, without unnecessary delay; that JEFFERSON DAVIS and others named in the proclamation of President JOHNSON, of May 2, 1865, may be put upon trial and properly punished, if guilty, or released from the charges against them, if found to be innocent.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHOLERA.

The Official Reports—The Poison in New-York, Brooklyn and Hoboken.

At the meeeing of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, the Sanitary Superintendent reported that during the past week one hundred and two cases of supposed cholera were investigated and cared for by the Sanitary Inspectors. Of this number fifty-three proved genuine, twenty-six proved fatal, eight were convalescent yesterday, and in nineteen cases the result was unknown. In all cases reported, whether genuine or not, the premises were thoroughly disinfected, and every precaution was taken against the disease. General disinfection of all filthy places, adds the Sanitary Superintendent, continues.

DR. CRANE, at the meeting of the Board, reported the following table showing the number of cholera cases in Brooklyn from 12 M. July 20, to 12 M. July 27:

Wards.	Reported.	Confirmed.	Not Confirmed.
First	1	—	1
Second	5	5	—
Third	2	2	—
Fifth	1	1	—
Sixth	7	4	3
Seventh	3	2	1
Eighth	2	2	—
Ninth	1	1	—
Tenth	5	3	2
Eleventh	1	1	—
Twelfth	37	32	5
Seventeenth	1	1	—
Eighteenth	2	1	1
Total for the week	68	55	13

THE NEW-YORK OFFICIAL BULLETIN,

for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday, bore the following record:

WILLIAM J. BLAKE, aged 9 years, was taken with symptoms of cholera, at about 10 A. M., at No. 144 Mulberry-street, July 26. He was sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

—— VAN ORSEN, of No. 144 Mulberry-street, was seized with cholera at 4 o'clock on Friday. At 8 A. M. he was seen by an Inspector, and was then in partial collapse. He died at 12:15 P. M., July 27.

CATHARINE KIRWIN, of the northeast corner of Thirtieth-street and Seventh-avenue, was reported by an inspector as sick with cholera on Friday morning. The premises were disinfected.

THOMAS DONOHOE, of No. 88 Ann-street, was taken with cholera on Thursday afternoon, and died at 10:30 A. M. Friday.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, aged 65 years, a native of England, living at No. 19 Sixth-avenue, was taken sick with cholera at 11 A. M. on Thursday, and died at 2:30 o'clock on Friday morning.

MARIA DELANEY was taken ill with cholera, on Thursday forenoon, at No. 35 Crosby-street. She was sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital, and there died at 3 o'clock on Thursday night.

A cholera patient, whose name is unknown, died in Third-avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, on Thursday night.

UNOFFICIAL.

A "house epidemic," wherein nearly all the occupants of the dwelling were down with cholera before the facts came to the knowledge of the Board of Health, has just occurred at No. 19 Sixth-avenue. Two or three days ago WILLIAM TAYLOR, aged 67 years, and HANNAH TAYLOR, aged 66, were taken ill with cholera symptoms at that place. On the 25th Mrs. TAYLOR died of cholera morbus, and on the 27th Mr. TAYLOR died of cholera. A third person is now sick in the building. The premises are to be thoroughly cleansed by order of the Board of Health.

WILLIAM J. BLAKE, aged 9 years, reported above, living at No. 113 Mulberry-street, being the last of five in one family, all of whom resided in a small room on the upper floor of a rear tenement house, was attacked by cholera, on Thursday afternoon, and sent to Battery Hospital. His sister, who died on Wednesday, was not buried until yesterday morning.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN,

for the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday, read as follows:

JAMES MOON, of No. 96 Nelson-street, was attacked 12 M., July 25; died at 5:30 A. M. July 26.

ISRAEL MORONY, of Twelfth-street, near Eighth-avenue; taken sick July 26, A. M.; tendency to collapse P. M.

ELLEN SULLIVAN, of No. 36 William-street; taken sick July 25, P. M.; better 27th A. M.

MRS. GRACE, of No. 44 Hamilton-avenue; taken sick at 6 A. M., July 26; collapsed at noon; died same day at 3:30 P. M.

DANIEL MURRAY, of No. 145 Walcott-street; taken at 9 A. M., July 26; died same day at 4 P. M.

—— O'BRIEN, of Walcott, near Conover-street; taken July 25, A. M.; secondary fever on the afternoon of same day.

—— RUSSELL, of Luqueer-street, near Hicks; taken sick evening of July 25; died same night.

JUAN LOPEZ, in Kings County Penitentiary.

PATRICK CROGHAN, of Walcott, near Van Brunt-street; in collapse at 9 P. M., July 25; died before morning.

PATRICK BRADY, aged forty-nine years, of Schenck-street, near Flushing-avenue; taken July 26, at 5 P. M.; died in 6 hours.

WARD'S ISLAND.

The Superintendent of the hospital on Ward's Island reports that one of the inmates was taken on Thursday night with severe cramps, and died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

CHOLERA IN HOBOKEN.

JOHN WALSH, who died at No. 113 Meadow-street, Hoboken, was attended by Dr. JAUME, an Italian physician. It appears that WALSH, who was a river junkman, was taken with a painless diarrhœa on Monday, but continued to work until Tuesday, when he was compelled to desist. When Dr. JAUME was called on, on Wednesday night, he found WALSH in a state of collapse, with all the usual symptoms of cholera. Dr. JAUME has been where cholera prevailed extensively in Asia, and says that if there be cases of Asiatic cholera in this country, this case was one.

About 11 o'clock on Thursday forenoon, JOHN KELLY, residing in the house where WALSH died, was seized with cramps at the ferry, and was barely able to get home. While he was passing the Police-station, Mr. CHAPEL, Station-house keeper, gave him a dose of cholera mixture, which had the effect of relieving him. On Thursday, KELLY, though very weak, was free from pain, and will recover. The night before he waited on WALSH, who died, and afterward remained with the corpse until morning.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

CARELESS DRIVING.

Officer CRUMLEY, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested FREDERICK BARTEL, on a charge of careless and reckless driving. It appears that BARTEL was passing through Henry-street with his horse and dray, yesterday morning, when he knocked down and run over an unknown boy, severely crushing one of his feet, besides inflicting other serious injuries. The prisoner was required to furnish bail to answer the charge.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Officer PORCHER, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested EMIL ROSENDORN, formerly salesman in the employ of ADOLPH RIESS, of No. 40 Reade-street, who stood charged with having, while with Mr. RIESS, collected a bill for $82 50, from WILLIAM A. MOORE, of No. 761 Broadway, which money, it is alleged, was feloniously appropriated by the prisoner. ROSENDORN was remanded for examination.

A "SMOKEHOUSE" ROW.

Two "old sports," named HENRY MCKINNEY and HENRY WEAKLEY, quarreled at the "Smokehouse," a drinking saloon in the Bowery, near Grand-street, which resulted in a fight, in which WEAKLEY received a terrible beating, and is now confined to his room. Officers MCGRADE and MCANALLY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, attempted to separate the combatants, when it is alleged that MCKINNEY resisted and drew a pistol. He was compelled to succumb after a severe clubbing. He was committed to await the result of WEAKLEY'S injuries.

A CASE OF ARSON.

On Thursday night last Officer FONDA, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, heard an explosion at No. 143 Washington-street, and saw a column of smoke issuing from the hallway adjoining the clothing store of ABRAM HARRIS. After extinguishing the flames, the officer discovered that the explosion had been caused by gunpowder, and that a portion of the partition dividing the store from the hall had been shattered. It was afterward found that a hole had been cut through the partition, where the match had been applied. Another hole was found near the door, and under it about a pound of gunpowder, which had failed to explode. HARRIS was not at home at the time, but on his return was arrested by Officer FONDA, on suspicion of arson. He was yesterday committed for examination. HARRIS states that he left home about 7 o'clock in the evening, and remained at the residence of his brother-in-law in Bleecker-street until midnight. He is insured for $1,900 on stock and furniture in the Pacific Insurance Company, of this City.

THE "BUTCHER CART" ROBBERY.

Since Mr. JOHN H. HIGGINS, the cashier, was knocked down and robbed of $16,480, in Forty-third-street, on the 12th of May last, several persons have been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the robbery, but so far no one has been held for trial. Mr. HIGGINS a few days ago informed the Fifth Precinct Police that CLARKSON H. VOORHEES was one of the men who had assaulted him. Detective FIELD accordingly proceeded in search of the accused and arrested him in Thompson-street, when on his being confronted with his accuser he was fully identified by him as one of his assailants. Mr. HIGGINS is quite certain that VOORHEES is the man who took the carpet bag from him. The prisoner, who bears an unenviable character, and who has already served a term of years in Sing-Sing, was committed for trial without bail. He is 27 years of age and resides at No. 48 Charlton-street.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A CONNECTICUT BURGLARY.

On the 15th inst. the silk factory of L. D. BROWN & SON, in the town of Mansfield, Conn., was broken into and robbed of 200 pounds of sewing-silk, valued at $2,000. Officers MCDONALD and MCCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, received information of the fact, with the statement that the plunder had been removed to this City. After considerable search the officers succeeded in arresting GILBERT GRIER, in Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue, on a charge of being concerned in the burglary. They also found the stolen silk at No. 99 Eldridge-street. The accused were temporarily committed to await the arrival of the owners.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

THE GOLD COUPON CASE.

Aout three weeks ago two boys, named WM. H. BONACUM and JOHN DEAGAN, were arrested on a charge of having stolen $1,491 in gold-bearing coupons, which they had abstracted from a letter sent to Messrs. JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERT, of No. 68 Broad-street. The case has been under examination for some time, and on its conclusion both the accused were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

The Death of Rev. William M. Van Wagenen.

At a meeting of the Vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity, yesterday, the following preamble and resolutions in relation to the death of Rev. WM. M. VAN WAGENEN, Assistant Minister of the Parish, were adopted:

The Rector and Vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York City, have heard with profound regret of the sudden departure from this life of Rev. WILLIAM M. VAN WAGENEN, the assistant minister of this parish. He was a man of singlar modesty and strength of character. His talents and attainments challenged our most cordial confidence, and his qualities of heart, his integrity of life, and his uniform simplicity of example, caused him to be well beloved by all in our congregation, from the youth of the Sunday-school to his associates in the work of the ministry. The decease of such a man and minister impoverishes earth but enriches heaven. He that holdeth the stars in his hand hath called him from us. We can spare him from work, for he has abundantly entered upon his Master's joy. But his inexpressible gain is our bitter loss. We shall miss him in the public services of the sanctuary, where his heart and ours have blended together in prayer and praise. We shall miss his quiet gentle persuasion in the pulpit, his cheerful exhortation in the circle of social prayer, his tender, thoughtful manner in the Sunday-school. We shall miss him from our homes which he has so often brightened with his happy smile and enlivened with loving words and generous deeds. We shall miss him but we shall be comforted, for Jesus and the spirits redeemed shall never miss him more. No more weariness, no more sickness, no more sorrow, no more sin shall he know. He has entered the city where night is unknown. The Lord God giveth him light, and they shall reign for ever and ever. Blessed security! He sees the Saviour's face, he knows even as he is known, he shall go no more out forever.

In view of this event, sad indeed to us, who remain, the Vestry do

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be communicated by the clerk to the immediate family of our departed friend and brother, with the assurance that in all their affliction we are afflicted, and that our prayers shall ascend for the communication to them of that strong consolation which only our common Saviour can give.

Resolved, That the pulpit and desk of the church be appropriately draped for sixty days as a testimony of our respect and affection for him whom we have lost.

And may the Blessed Saviour sanctify to us and to all our congregation this sudden dispensation of His sovereign love, and teach us all truly to say "Even so come Lord Jesus" quickly.

STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., Rector.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine, there will be music on the Mall, at the Central Park, to-day, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Der Nebenmann" ... Streck
2. Overture to "Fra Diavolo" ... Auber
3. Ballad, "Sunset" ... Stephen C. Masset
4. Polka, "Great Eastern" ... Cooke

PART II.

5. Medley on Popular Airs ... Bradley
6. Overture to "Oberon" ... Von Weber
7. "St. Pat's" Quadrille ... Lamient
8. Grand Selection from "Lucia di Lammermoor" ... Donizetti

PART III.

9. March, "Aspinwall" ... A. Dodworth
10. "Leap Year," (Bissextile) Waltz ... Strauss
11. Grand Aria from "Don Sebastian" ... Donizetti
12. Galop, "Avalanche" ... Tinney

The Portland Sufferers.

The following additional subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the Portland sufferers have been received by A. A. LOW, Esq., Treasurer, since July 26:

Barton, Alexander & Waller	$50 00	W. R. Beebe	$100 00
Friend	6 00	A. H. Beebe	10 00
Thos. Prosser & Son	50 00	M. Bennett	50 00
J. E. Parsons	50 00	Christol & Struthers	100 00
Cash	10 00	Chas. Christol	25 00
Bowers, Buckman & Co.	100 00	Chas. L. Wright & Co.	25 00
"Sympathy"	10 00	T. C. Mitchill	5 00
Brower, Harris & Hopkins	25 00	C. L. Mitchill	5 00
J. B. Gager	25 00	Eugene O'Sullivan	25 00
New-York National Exchange Bank	100 00	Samuel L. Mitchell	50 00
C. Donohoe	100 00	Aug. Nottebohn	25 00
		Edward Fogerty	10 00
		Geo. Logan	5 00
		Cash	10 00
		Cash	5 00
Total			$976 00
Previously acknowledged (including the amount contributed by the Produce Exchange			$103,380 56
Grand total			$104,357 66

CONTRIBUTIONS RECAPITULATED.

Citizens' Committee at Chamber of Commerce	$97,185	Open Board	$3,000
Brooklyn	14,000	Thistle Society	100
Mayor's Office	2,592	Gold Exchange	3,000
Saxton & Raymond's	5,600	Watchmakers and Jewelers	2,705
Board of Brokers	3,000	Petroleum Board	1,000
Erie Basin Dry Dock Workmen	191	Produce Exchange	7,061
		Archbishop McCloskey and Clergy	1,700
Total			$141,204

Persons, who desire to contribute to the fund can send their money to Mr. A. A. LOW, No. 31 Burling-slip.

Work of the Sanitary Police.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the following schedule of work performed by the Sanitary Police, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, for the week ending July 27, was sent in by Capt. BOWEN G. LORD:

Number of complaints of nuisances received	320
Notices served for abatement	301
Nuisances abated under service of notice	1,330
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	446
Loads of night-soil removed from City limits	1,936
Dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats, calves seized, ("bobs") removed from City limits	508
Unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork, fish seized, lbs., removed from City limits	23,440
Number of barrels of offal removed from City limits	5,800

Daring Robbery in Wall-street—$3,200 in Gold Coin and Certificates Stolen—Arrest of the Thief.

A very daring robbery was successfully accomplished yesterday morning, about 10:30 o'clock, at the office of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 29 Wall-street, when the sum of $3,000 in United States gold certificates and $200 in gold coin was carried off. It appears that a man descended the steps leading into the broker's office, it being situated in the basement, and pausing for a moment before the window, tore away the wire screen which protected it, and hastily thrust his hand through the open window, seized the bundle of certificates and the roll of coin already described, and then sprang up the steps to make his escape.

The act was, however, witnessed by a clerk, Mr. FREDERICK D. OGDEN, who immediately jumped over the counter and started in pursuit. He says he never lost sight of the thief, and succeeded in arresting him a few doors from the office where the robbery was committed, being assisted by Mr. ULYSSES B. BREWSTER, of No. 290 Pearl-street. The prisoner appeared to be laboring under a state of great excitement, and gave his name as FREDERICK DUQUETTE. Very near the spot where he was arrested a citizen picked up the coin and certificates, and returned them to Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

On being arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, the prisoner stated he was a resident of Chicago, Illinois, and that he was a native of Detroit, Michigan, and 23 years of age. He was committed for trial without bail, despite his protestations of innocence of the theft.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LAUNCH OF A LARGE STEAMBOAT.—There will be launched this morning from the shipyard of W. H. WEBB, foot of Sixth-street, East River, one of the largest steamers recently built at this port. This is the *Providence*, built by Mr. WEBB for the Merchants' Steamship Company of Providence, R. I. She is 360 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 16 feet deep in the hold. Her engines are being built by J. ROCHE & SONS, of the Etna Iron Works. The cylinders are 110 inches in diameter, with 12 feet stroke. When completed, the *Providence* will be the counterpart of the *Bristol*, built by the same builder and launched in April last. These vessels are both intended for the New-York and Boston trade, and will run *viâ* Bristol, R. I. The late strike among the shipwrights has delayed the work on these vessels to a great extent, but the workmen having returned to duty, they are being pushed to completion at a rapid rate. Work on the *Dunderberg*, the immense ram building at the same yard, is progressing favorably, and her decks present an appearance of busy workshops. The last of her armor has been received and put in position, and it is thought that she will be ready to make her trial trip by the 10th of August. The *Dunderberg* will be the most complete and strongest war vessel of her class which floats. The late "scare" produced among our English friends by the appearance of the *Miantonomah* will be greatly increased when the *Dunderberg* steams into English waters. In constructing the various monitors it has been found that the officers and crew suffered intensely for want of proper ventilation and from the heat, their apartments being shingled, as it were, with thick iron plates, which became heated to a most unpleasant degree. This fault is remedied in the *Dunderberg* and a sea voyage in her will not be unpleasant to contemplate. In addition to the above vessels, there is on the ways at Mr. WEBB'S yard a very large steamer designed for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. She will be one of the largest ships owned by the Company, and finished in a more complete and elegant manner than any of the others. She will be ready to launch in the course of the coming month.

A HEROIC ACT.—On Wednesday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, ROBERT MILLS, aged 16 accidentally fell into the North River at the foot of Gansevoort-street. His companion ALFRED PIERCE, knowing that MILLS could not swim, plunged into the river to rescue him, when he was seized by MILLS and both sank. Officer GEORGE H. PEARY, of the Ninth Precinct, who was on duty at the dumping-ground at the time, seeing the peril of the lads, and being a good swimmer, jumped in after them without divesting himself of any of his clothes, and succeeded in reaching them as they rose to the surface. The terror-stricken boys at once sprang toward the officer, and seizing him by the head and shoulders paralyzed his efforts and dragged him under the water. A desperate struggle then ensued, and the officer succeeded by almost superhuman exertions in raising the lads above the surface, and seizing a rope that was thrown to him by some citizens, was towed to the dock with his helpless burdens clinging about his neck. When he reached land the officer was almost exhausted, and had aid been delayed but a short time all three must have perished. The lads soon recovered, and were taken to their parents' residence, No. 216 West Tenth-street.

ELECTION IN THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—An election for Captain was held on Thursday evening in Company A, at the Mercer House. Mr. WILLIAM MANSON having received an unanimous vote he was declared elected. Mr. MANSON organized this company at the original organization of the regiment, and volunteered with his company in May, 1861; was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and was for a long time in the hands of the rebels. He is an able officer, and will be a great acquisition to the command.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Excise yesterday afternoon, Commissioner ACTON reported that he had received several applications for license, but that until something further could be heard from the Courts he should not recommend any action. Treasurer MANIERRE received $450 in payment for licenses yesterday. The money came from Brooklyn, of course. The Excise Board will meet again at 4 o'clock next Thursday afternoon.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Yesterday morning CHARLES MULREAU, aged 5 years, who resided with his parents at No. 422 East Tenth-street, fell off the dock at the foot of the street and was drowned before aid could reach him. The body was recovered and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET RAILROAD.—An injunction was on Thursday morning served on the members of the Common Council, forbidding them to take any further action in the matter of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street Railroad.

THE UP-TOWN RAILROAD.—The Commissioners appointed by the State Senate to report on the most advantageous route for a railroad to connect the upper and lower portions of the City, have extended the time for receiving plans to the 1st of October.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, apparently about 25 years of age, was found at Nyack on the 26th inst. Deceased was 5 feet 6 inches in height, and was dressed in black pants, blue knit undershirt, and white and plaid vest.

DEAD DOGS.—The number of dogs sent to the pound and paid for by Mr. TAPPAN, the Mayor's Marshal, up to yesterday was 3,131. The time for destroying the animals ends on the 1st of September.

NOT DEAD YET.—Judge W. H. MANSFIELD, of the Third District Police Court, desires the report of his death by drowning at Greenwood Lake to be contradicted. There is no foundation whatever for the statement.

PERSONAL.—Rev. E. P. HAMMOND, the noted revival preacher, sails in the steamship *Hibernia* for Glasgow to-morrow at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of burial permits, including transits, issued at the Bureau of Records and Statistics yesterday, was 72.

LAW REPORTS.

THE FAT-BOILING NUISANCES.

Opinion of a Justice of One of Our Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 27.

Before Justice McCunn.

Christian Gres vs. Jackson S. Schultz and Others, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Health.—In this case application was made to Justice MCCUNN, by the counsel for the plaintiff, for an injunction against the Board of Health, for the purpose of prohibiting them from meddling with or in any way interfering with the plaintiff's business, which is that of fat melting, &c., on the west side of the City.

The following opinion, which explains itself, was given by the Court yesterday:

This is an *ex parte* application for an injunction against the Board of Health, to prevent them from interfering with the plaintiff's fat melting establishment on the west side of our City. On the papers presented to me I would not be justified in granting such injunction. I think it is the duty of the Court to inquire carefully into the facts of the case before exercising its power to restrain; at the same time I desire to place all the parties in such a position that they can be heard; and if I believe, after hearing, no injurious effect can be sustained by the public health, then such injunction should be granted. On the contrary, if I think that disease of any kind would be superinduced in the slightest degree by the continuing of such establishments, then it is the imperative duty of the Court to peremptorily deny the relief sought. This course may be inconvenient to parties interested in this class of business, but I think the public health of our great City requires it. In the meantime they shall have a prompt hearing, and if they are entitled to the relief claimed, it shall be promptly granted.

The cases of Eisner *vs.* Schultz and others, and Westheimer *vs.* Schultz and others, wherein I granted injunctions, are not precedents. In those cases the Board of Health gave the plaintiffs permission to continue their business under certain improvements; but even there I have changed my orders of injunction to orders to show cause. Instead, therefore, of an injunction, I will direct that an order to show cause be served upon the Board of Health, returnable at a short day, but without an injunction or stay. This course will only entail upon such establishments (if they are correct in what they allege) a suspension of business for a few days; and where the health of at least a million of human beings is in jeopardy in this fatally hot weather, the inconvenience is so small that suitors, I am quite sure, will readily see the propriety of this course.

Let there be an order accordingly entered in this case to that effect. The case of Joseph Schwartzchild will take the same course.

The Great Counterfeiting Cases—Three Circulators of Counterfeit $100 Compound Notes Committed for Trial.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Richard Weeks, charged with circulating counterfeit United States $100 Compound Interest Notes, was resumed yesterday.

The defence recalled the last witness, J. Ogden Murray, who testified that he purchased the money as counterfeit money; that he was not deceived in purchasing it, and that he had not attempted to pass it himself.

Ex-Judge Stuart then stated that he would admit that there was enough for the Commissioner to hold this prisoner to bail on. There was a legal defence which he should reserve, however, for the trial.

The Commissioner then committed him in default of bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CASE OF WM. GERNANDT.

Mr. Courtney then moved on the case of Wm. Gernandt, arrested for a similar charge.

J. O. Murray testified: Reside in Washington; am in the employ of the secret service of the Treasury Department; know the accused; saw him on the 19th of last February in a drinking saloon; Treat was with me, and introduced me to Gernandt; Treat told Gernandt that I wanted to buy some stamps, and that I was all right; Gernandt said he would have to go down town to get the stamps; we all came down to No. 24 William-street—a lager-beer saloon; saw an old man and a barkeeper there; I remained in the saloon and Gernandt went to get the stamps; he came back and gave me a package, supposed to contain $75 in counterfeit stamps; paid him $30 for them in good money; Gernandt said he would get $25 more at home; after getting the stamps Gernandt left the saloon; Treat and me got into a car and met Gernandt there; Gernandt went with us up town, and gave me $2 5 more there; told Gernandt that I would come after more in a couple of weeks; Gernandt said I could get them.

Cross-examined—This happened on the 19th of last February; Gernandt's house was at the corner of Bleecker and Greene streets; when we were in William-street, Gernandt was absent about ten minutes when he went for the currency; never saw Gernandt before nor since that day, until he was arrested; don't know as I have spoken to the District-Attorney about this matter; have reported it to Washington; the Treasury Department furnished me with money to buy counterfeit money in order to bring counterfeiters to justice; (affidavit shown witness) the facts in this affidavit are true; was born in Maryland; was a clerk in St. Louis before I was employed by the Government; after leaving St. Louis I stopped in Baltimore two or three years; was in a livery stable there; made myself generally useful to the person I worked for; that was six years ago; since that time have been doing nothing in particular; been living all over the country; have lived in Richmond, Va., a year or two; did nothing then; have lived in Baltimore since 1864.

The Witness—"What are you trying to get at?"

Mr. Stuart—"I am trying to find out who the deuce you are."

Became acquainted with Mr. Wood in Baltimore through some of my friends; was not possessed of a position; had plenty of money; got it honestly; my mother helped me; have earned money by legitimate means for five years prior to my engagement by the Government; didn't know any counterfeiters before being employed by Mr. Wood to ferret them out; went from Baltimore to Washington.

Re-direct—Did not arrest the prisoner on the day I bought the money from him, because Mr. Wood ordered me not to do so.

No defence being made the accused was committed for trial is default of bail.

CASE OF WM. H. BARTLETT, ALIAS "BILLY BUCK."

The case of Bartlett was similar to the others, but the prisoner did not belong to the same gang of counterfeiters.

J. O. Murray testified: Know the prisoner; saw him first at No. 618 Broadway, on the 13th of December, 1865; it was an ale vault; Treat introduced me to him; after the introduction we had a drink; Bartlett handed about $200 in counterfeit bills to Treat; the latter told Bartlett to separate the money; Bartlett went to the water-closet and came back and handed me $100 in $10 bills, for which I gave him $30 in good money; the same day I bought some $20 bills from him; told him I had not money enough to pay for them, but if he would let me have them I would go to my hotel and send the money back by Treat, which I did; on the 17th of February, 1866, met Bartlett on the corner of Broadway and Houston-street; asked him if he had anything for sale; he said nothing that I wanted; "I have Fall River 10s;" I told him I would not touch them.

Cross-examined by Mr. A. L. Cushing, counsel for Bartlett—Came to New-York to buy this counterfeit money; can't say whether I spoke first or Bartlett; said I wanted to buy some money; think he said he had some tens or twenties; asked him the price; he said $30; nothing was said of the character of the bills; he gave them to me himself.

Re-direct—Don't remember what I paid for the twenties.

Mr. Treat testified: Have known the prisoner two years; went to a hotel in Cortlandt-street with Mr. Murray; Murray sent $20 by me to Bartlett; delivered it to him.

No defence being made, Bartlett was committed for trial in default of bail.

Mr. Courtney, United States District-Attorney, then announced that he was not prepared to move on any other cases. He expected that some defence would have been offered, and that time would have been consumed in that manner, hence he did not provide for the examination of other parties now in jail. The hearing of other cases was therefore adjourned till to-day.

Habeas Corpus—Certiorari—Alleged Theft of Railroad Tickets, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 27.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of David Brooks for his Discharge from Imprisonment.—A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued in this case, and in obedience to it the prisoner was produced—A writ of *certiorari* was also issued requiring Police-Justice Hogan, who committed the accused, to make return of all proceedings had before him, and in obedience thereto, the affidavits taken before the Justice and the commitment under which he was held, were returned. From the affidavit of Baldwin, the complainant, it appears that on May 15 last, he had an office at No. 103 Liberty-street, in this City, for the sale of passenger tickets of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company; and he also stated that he believed the accused took twenty-seven of the tickets, from the fact that he was informed by Officer Kennelly that he found some tickets in the premises occupied by the accused. This was the only proof against the accused. The prisoner admitted he had some of the tickets, but insisted that he found them in the street, and believing they were of no value, threw them away. The commitment was in these words: "That he the said —— (no name being stated or reference made to the accused) did feloniously take and steal twenty-seven railroad tickets," &c.

Counsel for the accused insisted:

1. That the tickets were of no intrinsic value, they not being stamped, and were not genuine, because they had not been prepared for sale to passengers, and cited in support of this proposition 12 Wend., 547, 4th Denio, 364, 2d Park Co. Rep., 37, and sec. 75, p. 959 of 3 Rev. Stat., which reads: "Every person who shall be convicted of stealing, taking and carrying away any railroad passenger tickets, prepared for sale to passengers, shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny.

2. That the commitment was fatally defective, in not referring to or naming the accused, and in not charging him with carrying away, as well as taking and stealing the tickets, and cited sec. 75, ib.

3. That the accused having innocently found the tickets, it could never be a question how far the accused intended to find them for the purpose of stealing them—and that the statement of the complainant did not warrant the Police Justice in committing the accused. (14th John's 294, and 1 Hill 94.)

After argument in opposition, the Court discharged the accused from custody.

Alex. H. Reavey, for the prisoner; Jesse Vanderpool, Assistant District-Attorney, for the people.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 27.

By Justice McCunn.

Hyman Wolf *vs.* Hyman Joseph, and Abraham Wolf *vs.* the same; motion to vacate orders of arrest denied in each case. In the matter of James Dillane; case dismissed. Samuel B. Potter *vs.* Mary Jane Guinochio; motion granted. Aaron Healy *vs.* Winthrop W. Gilman; motion for allowance granted. Elizabeth Wiley *vs.* Abraham M. Wier; order vacating order of sale. Edmund D. Gibson *vs.* Robt. B. Milliken; motion granted. Rosine Graley *vs.* James Graley; motion granted. David W. Brookfield *vs.* John Dearborn; motion to open default granted and case referred; order to be settled. Eliza Melrose *vs.* James Banks, &c.; order granting custody of infant to the petitioner.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 27, 1866.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '74, C.	100	200 N. Y. Cen.	104⅞
45,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'62	107⅛	50 do	104½
1,500 do ... Small	107	200 do ... 2d call	104¾
25,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C.'64	105¼	50 do	104⅝
8,500 do	105½	100 Erie R.	64¾
4,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C.'65	105⅜	200 do	65
19,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s R.'65	105½	600 do	65⅛
7,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98½	900 do	65¼
16,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s		100 do ... b30	65¼
First Ser.	103¾	100 do ... 2d call	65
60,000 do ... 2d Ser.	103⅞	100 Hud. R. R. ... b15	119¾
500 do ... Small	103½	100 do ... b15	119⅝
500 do ... 3d Ser	103⅞	2500 Reading R.	111¼
500 do ... Small	103½	300 do	111⅛
50,000 N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	104¼	18 Mich. Cen. R.	109½
		100 do	109½
10,000 do	104⅜	20 Cl., Co. & C. R.	112
1,000 do ... 2d call	104	500 Mich. S. & N. I.	83½
10,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '74	97	100 do ... s10	83½
12,000 Tenn. 6s, ex-C.	71	300 do	83⅝
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	70	1100 do	83¾
3,000 Cal. 7s	116	200 do ... 2d call	83¾
50,000 O. & M. C.	28½	100 do ... b10	83⅞
20,000 do	28⅝	400 Clev. & Pitts	85¼
10,000 do ... b30	28¾	200 do	85
150,000 do	28⅜	300 Chic. & N. W.	35⅞
1,000 P., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st	102	800 do	35¾
25 Bank of Commerce	111	100 Chic. & N.W. Pref.	65¼
500 Boston W. P.	35½	100 do	65
600 do ... b60	36	200 do	64⅞
700 do	35¼	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	111¾
800 do ... b60	35¾	200 do	112
15 Del. & Hud. Canal	150	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	98¾
100 Cum. Coal. P.	45⅝	1500 do	99
6 West. U. Tel.	55½	2500 do	99¼
200 do	56	25 do	99½
100 do ... 2d call	56⅞	100 do	99⅛
25 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	110	600 do ... 2d call	99⅛
		70 C., Bur. & Quin.	125
200 Mar. Min. Co.	12	50 M.&P.D.C. 2d P.	85
50 Mariposa Pr.	20	300 Tol., Wab. & W.	38½
200 do	26¼	560 P., F. W. & C.	101⅛
200 do	26⅜	100 do ... 2d call	101⅛
300 do ... 2d call	26¼	50 Stonington R.	110
200 do ... b10	26¼	100 Chi. & Alt. R.	103½
200 Ashburton Coal	16½	200 do	104
38 Pacific M. S. Co.	209	100 Chicago & Alt. P.	105
300 Ill. Cen. R.	119¼	200 Mil. & St. P. R.	56½
300 do	119⅜	32 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71
200 do ... 2d call	119⅜	100 do	71¼

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$40,000 US. 6s, 5-20s C.'62	107⅜	100 M. S. & N. I.	83¾
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	98⅜	400 do	83⅝
200 Canton Co.	53	100 Ill. Cen. R.	119½
400 Boston W. P.	34⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts	84⅞
100 West. U. Tel	56	200 Chi. & R. I.	99¼
200 New-York Cen.	104¾	500 do	99⅜
100 Erie R.	64⅞	100 Pitts. F. W. & C.	101¾
100 Reading R.	111	100 Chic. & Alt.	104½
200 do	111⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71⅝
10 do	110¾		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R.	109⅛	400 West. U. Tel.	56
1,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C.'62	107¼	600 Bos. Water P.	35
27,000 do ... 2d call	107¼	300 Erie R.	64¾
20,000 do	107⅜	600 do	64⅞
1,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'65	105½	500 Reading R.	111¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98⅛	400 do	111⅜
426,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	104	100 Mich. Cen. R.	109½
		100 do	110
5,000 Tenn. 6s, N.	70	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅝
1,000 Kentucky 6s	95	200 do	83¾
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	28¾	800 Ill. Cen. R.	120
300 Cum. Coal Pr.	46	6 do	121
30 Pac. M. S. Co.	210	200 Cleve. & Tol	112½
100 do	211	200 do	112¾
100 Wilkesbarre Coal	55	100 Chic. & R. I.	99⅜
200 Mar. Min.	12	750 do	99½
100 Mar. Min. Pr.	26¼	400 P., F.W. & C.	101¼
100 do	26⅜	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71½
300 do ... 2d call	26⅜		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000 O. & M. Cer.	28½	500 Chic. & R. I.	98½
10,000 do ... b3	28½	800 do ... b3	68½
200 Boston W. P.	35½	100 do ... s30	98⅜
600 Mariposa Pref.	26½	200 do ... b3	98½
100 do ... b3	26⅝	100 P., Ft.W. & C. x-d.	101½
100 do ... b10	26⅝	100 do ... b60	102
200 do ... s3	26½	100 do	101⅜
100 do ... b10	26¾	500 Mar. & C. 2d P. ... b30	[illegible]
100 West. U. Tel.	55⅝	200 Chi. & N. W.	35⅝
100 N. Y. Central	105	200 do ... b10	35½
600 Erie R.	64¾	500 do	35½
200 do ... s3	64⅝	300 do ... b3	35⅝
100 do ... b15	64¾	200 do ... s3	35½
200 Reading ex-div.	110⅞	400 do	35⅝
800 do ... b3	111	200 do ... b3	35¾
400 do	111	400 do	35⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts	85	600 do	36
400 Mich. S. & N. I.	83½	200 do	36⅛
200 do ... s3	83¼	500 do	36¼
100 do ... s10	83⅜	400 do	36⅜
300 do	83½	1200 do	66½
300 do ... b3	83⅝	1100 do ... s30	36½
100 do ... b5	83⅝	400 do	36⅝
100 do ... b20	83¾	200 do	36¾
2400 Cleve. & Tol	112	300 do	36⅝
500 do ... s3	112	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	65½
100 do	112⅛	500 do	65⅜
500 do	112⅜	100 do ... b15	65½
200 do ... s3	112¼	200 do ... s3	65⅝
250 Mar. & C. 1st P. b15	43		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co.	52½	100 N. Y. Central	104⅝
400 Boston W. P.	35	100 do ... s30	104
100 Quick. Min. Co.	49½	300 P., Ft.W. & C. ... x-d	101¼
100 do ... b3	49½	100 do ... b3	101⅜
200 West. U. Tel	56¼	100 do ... s3	101¼
500 Hudson R.	120	300 do ... s3	101¼
300 M. S. & N. I. R.	83¾	300 Chic. & N. W.	36⅛
100 do ... b10	83⅞	800 do	35⅞
200 do ... b3	83¾	100 do ... b30	35⅞
400 Cleve. & Pitts	85	200 do ... b3	35⅝
500 Cleve. & Tol	112⅛	200 do ... b3	35¾
200 do ... b15	112⅛	200 do	35⅞
200 do ... s3	112⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	65⅝
500 Chic. & R. I.	99¼	200 do ... s3	65½
500 do	99⅜	100 do ... b30	65⅜
100 do ... s30	99¼	200 do ... b3	65⅜
200 do ... b3	99½	100 do ... s30	65⅝
300 do	99½	100 do ... b15	65⅜
100 do ... b30	99½	100 Mar. & C. 1st P. b30	43
200 do ... s3	99¼		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	28⅝	100 Ill. Cen. R. ... x-d	120
20,000 do ... b30	28¾	1800 Clev. & Pitts	85
100 Mar. Mining Co.	12	800 do ... b3	85½
1100 Mariposa Pr.	26½	200 do ... b10	85½
100 do ... b3	26⅝	200 Clev. & Tol.	113¼
100 West. U. Tel.	56⅞	500 Chi. & R. I.	99⅝
300 N. Y. Cen.	104¼	100 do ... b10	99¾
100 do ... s30	104	100 do ... s10	99⅝
200 do ... s3	104⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. ... b3	36
800 Erie Railroad	65	100 do ... s30	35⅞
300 do ... s3	64⅞	100 do ... b5	36
200 do ... b10	65	600 Chi. & N. W. P.	65⅛
200 do ... s3	64⅞	300 P., Ft.W. & C. x-d	101¾
100 Hud. R. R.	121	100 do ... s15	101¾
500 Reading R. ... x-d	111¼	200 do ... b3	101¼
200 M. So. & N. I. ... b3	83¾	400 do	101¾
100 do ... s10	83⅝	300 Mar. & C. 1st Pr. s60	42½

FRIDAY, July 27—P. M.

There was another quiet day in the gold room; the sales at 149⅞@150@151⅛ ⅌ cent. The speculators for the rise were disposed to make gold scarce for prompt delivery, in the expcetation of forcing up the price for cash, but the attempt amounted to little or nothing. The daily Customs demand continues fair, but this is not sufficient in the absence of an export demand to force the importers to buy, where they prefer to borrow gold for their immediate wants. First class bankers on London were drawing at 108⅞, and very choice merchant signatures drawn against banking credits on the other side were done at 108⅛@108¼ ⅌ cent. Short sight bills 110 110¼ ⅌ cent.

The ease in Money and the difficulty of employing balances on private or mercantile loans, together with the increasing Foreign demand for 5-20s, have further advanced nearly all the Government Securities, and the market is stronger to-day than for a week past. The old 5-20s of 1862 sold up to 107⅝ for transmission abroad, and the new of 1865 brought 105⅜ ⅌ cent. The 7.30 ⅌ cent. Currency loans advanced to 103⅞ ⅌ cent. and accumulated interest. The New-York State Bounty 7 ⅌ cents sold freely at 104@104¼ ⅌ cent. The Tennessee 6 ⅌ cents steady at 70@71 ⅌ cent., ex-coupons.

The business in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares on the Stock Exchange is rapidly on the increase, and one particular feature of the present movement is that the strongest demand is running upon the best dividend-paying shares, though the lighter Western descriptions and Erie Shares—the dividends on which are suspended—also attract considerable speculation. The transactions in Chicago and Rock Island yesterday and to-day were unusually large, and would have been equally so on Reading and Fort Wayne but for the comparatively limited offerings at the advance to 111@111¼ ⅌ cent. and 101 respectively. Toledo and Michigan Central are also firm at the advance, but with too little stock on the Street to make the movement very active. New-York Central was steady at 104⅛@104⅜. The usual half-yearly dividend of 3 ⅌ cent. is declared payable on 20th August, the transfers to close on 31st inst. The interest in the Northwest Stocks was renewed to-day, and the demand for Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Pittsburgh was larger. Among the Miscellaneous Shares, the Mariposa Preferred continued to advance, on telegraphic advice that the mines are doing well.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following general quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. About half a million of 7.30s sold at 104 ⅌ cent.

	Thur.	Fri.		Thur.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	98⅛	98⅜	N. West Pref.	64¾	65¼
U. S. 5-20s	106⅞	107⅜	Rock Island	98	100
U. S. 7.30s	103⅜	104	Fort Wayne	101⅛	101⅝
N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅜	Cumb'land Coal	45⅜	45⅞
Erie	64⅜	64⅞	Quicksilver	49	49⅛
Hudson	119⅛	120	W. U. Telegraph	55⅜	56⅛
Reading	110⅞	111⅜	Mariposa Pref.	26⅛	26⅝
Mich. Southern	83	83⅝	Canton	52	52½
Illinois Central	119¼	120	Ohio Certificates	28⅛	28⅝
Pittsburgh	84⅞	85⅝	American Gold	149⅞	150⅛
Missouri 6s	79⅝	79⅝	Bills on London	108⅞	108⅞
Northwest	34⅞	35⅞			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	120
Merchants'	109	Nassau	106
Phenix	100	Shoe and Leather	108
Seventh Ward	106½	St. Nicholas	105
Commerce	110	Commonwealth	102½
Ocean	100	Imp'rs & Traders'	110
Pacific	160	Fourth National	103
Bank of N. America	104	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R Est.	88	Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Lack. & West'n Bds.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	105	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d M. ex	76
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	105	N. J. Central 1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94½
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Mich. C. nw. 1st M, 8s, '82	110½	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	97
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	98
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Chi. & Al. income	88½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	95½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	79
Pac. R. 7's guart'd by Mo.	79½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	105	McGregor West. 1st M.	60
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	N. Y. & N. Haven 7s	100
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,974,376 69; including for Customs, $464,000; Gold Notes, $241,000. Payments, $834,766 44. Balance, $86,010,016 84.

To the close of business this afternoon the Treasury Office in New-York has received for Customs account in July $10,000,000, with the avails of three business days to the close of the month to be added. The total for the month at the New-York Office will be about $11,250,000, as against $9,908,190 for the first month (July) of the late fiscal year. This is a good beginning for the new Treasury year. At all the ports the receipts will reach $15,000,000 in Gold, or at the rate of $180,000,000 ⅌ annum, the same as last year. Our own estimate, however, for the whole year is $10,000,000 ⅌ month, or $120,000,000 at New-York and $40,000,000 at the outports. The falling off, as compared with last season will probably first be felt in August, September and October, to the extent, say of $10,000,000 at all the ports.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,869,310. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	2,090	$876,802	897	$361,190	546	$234,350
Man. of Cotton	1,402	431,502	189	58,446	162	53,302
Man. of Silk	455	463,283	97	112,539	74	107,222
Man. of Flax	939	266,087	321	97,729	157	47,524
Miscellaneous	561	192,630	13	9,102	8	2,481
Total	5,447	$2,230,304	1,517	$639,006	947	$444,879
		639,006				2,230,304
Total entered		$2,869,310	Total marketed			$2,675,183

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

D. C. & R. H. FISK, DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES, NO. 16 NASSAU-ST., Under the Fourth National Bank, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, United States 6's of 1881. United States 5-20 Bonds. United States 10-40 Bonds. United States 7-30 Treasury Notes. United States Compound Interest Notes, and All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 27, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 75 bbls. Ashes, 9, 27 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 8,700 bushels Wheat, 46,700 bushels Corn, 2,867 bushels Rye, 26,740 bushels Oats, 289 bbls. Pork, 121 pkgs. Cut Meats, 100 pkgs. Lard, 10 bbls. Beef, and 230 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet to-day, including Pots at $8 12½ @$8 37, and Pearls at $15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is in limited demand at 38c.@41c. for yellow, ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Continue quiet at former rates.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at unchanged figures. Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c. @20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted less attention, and has been less buoyant, to-day. Middlings, 36c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 970 bales, against receipts of 40 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	6,112
Receipts since July 1	30,558
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	407,451
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	836,259
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	462,859

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 23c.; Superior I X L, 20c.; Medford, 21½c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Androscoggin, 32½c.; Bay Mills, 35c. Prints—Merrimack, W, 21c.; Richmond, 19c.; Arnold, 17c.; London Mourning, 17½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c. to 73c.; Meyers' I X L, wide tapes, 68c. to $1 12. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 522, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, No. 20. Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ⅌ cent. Ticks—Amoskeag B, 42½c.; Amoskeag D, 32½c. Stripes—Haymaker, 29c.; Pittsfield, 14c. Stripes—Whittenton A, 32c.; Whittenton BB, 25c. Denims—York, 50c.; Manchester, 32½c.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive at previous quotations.

FISH—A very moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $5 50@$7 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $19@$22; No. 2 at $15@$18; No. 3 at $14@$14 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 60c.@62c. for scaled, and 50c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLAX—Is dull at unaltered figures.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in limited demand, yet stiffly held.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, prices of which have again advanced 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl., closing in favor of sellers. Sales since our last, 9,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$7 65; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 75@$9 85, chiefly at $6 75@$8 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 10@$9 65 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65	@$7 65
Extra State	6 75	@ 9 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 10	@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 75	@13 00
Extra Genesee	9 85	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 50	@16 00

Southern Flour is quiet but steady. Sales since our last 450 bbls. in lots, at $9 50@$11 40 for poor to good, and $11 45@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing rather better. Sales 200 bbls. Extra at $8 25@$12 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in rather more demand including Superfine at $5 75 @$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is more abundant and in better request at $4 50@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,850 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has again advanced 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel, on a livelier inquiry, chiefly from millers, though partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 22,500 bushels, including White Canada at $2 75; Amber Michigan at $2 35; and No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2@$2 05 ⅌ bushel. For a choice lot of Amber Milwaukee as much as $2 10 ⅌ bushel was bid and refused. Corn has been in good request, opening buoyantly, but closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,000 bushels at 83½c.@84c., for unsound, and 84½c.@85c., closing at 84½c., for new mixed Western; 86c. for a lot of nearly pure Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. New Oats are in fair request and steady. We quote new Chicago at 46c.@48c.; Milwaukee, 50c.@53c.; Iowa, 60c.@63c.; State at 63c.@65c.; Jersey at 60c.@65c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is in rather more demand, including North River, at $1 12@$1 15, and Western, at 87½c. ⅌ bushel; sales 4,100 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in light supply and active demand at 70c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request and firm, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in, owing, in part, to the increased firmness of holders, who are not disposed to sell at prices ruling lately.

LATHS—Are in fair demand and held with firmness.

LEATHER—A good inquiry prevails for Sole, which is less freely offered and is quite firm. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair, chiefly for the better qualities, which are scarce and very stiffly held. We quote: Porto Rico at 62½c.@80c.; English Island at 60c.@65c.; Cuba at 45c.@60c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a very moderate inquiry for all articles under this heading, at about previous figures, including Spirits Turpentine at 67½c. @70c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $2 75 @$9 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—The demand for Sperm Oil has been more active, and for Linseed and Lard Oils moderate. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 72½; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in limited demand at 22½c.@23½c. for Crude, 38½c.@40c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@56c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and on the decline. Sales since our last, 6,150 bbls., in lots, at $31 65@$31 81 for new Mess, closing at $31 65 cash; $30 for one-year old Mess, $28 for Prime Mess, $28 50@$29 for Rumps, $27@ $27 75 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 14c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales 370 pkgs. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is quiet yet steady; sales since our last, 450 tierces and barrels at 18c.@20½c., and small lots at 20½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair request, at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 430 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams have been inactive, at $45 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues very quiet at 28c.@40c. for State, 40c.@45c for fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is inactive at 6c.@19c., and small lots at 20c.@21c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ⅌ lb.	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	34	@35
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	36	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	34	@37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb.	33	@34
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	38	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	34	@45
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb.	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb.	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	5	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ⅌ lb.	10	@15
Ohio Dairies, ⅌ lb.	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 8

RICE—Is in less urgent demand and is less buoyant, though not quotably cheaper.

SALT—Is in fair request and is steady in price. Most of the recent sales have been of bulk salt.

SEEDS—Are held above the views of purchasers, and are inactive and unsettled.

SKINS—Have been quiet, but held firmly, including Deer—Honduras, 60c.@62½c.; San Juan, 52½c. @55c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.@62½c.; Chagres, 55c @57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.@51c.; Para, 60c., gold, ⅌ lb. And Goat—Tampico, 57½c.@58c.; Matamoras, 5c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 42½c.@45c., gold, ⅌ lb., cash; Cape, 55c.@57½c., cash; Madras, 60c.@65c. each.

SOAP—Is in moderate demand, including Castile at 18½c.@19c., Colgate's Pale at 12½c., and Family at 13c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in at unaltered quotations.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and held firmly. Sales since our last 825 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅛c.@13½c., and 380 boxes Havana, part at from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in lively demand at 14c.@17c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 27,000 lbs. at 19c.@21⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 108,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12⅝c., and 18,500 lbs. Grease at 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been more sought after, and held with much confidence.

TOBACCO—Has been less active, and quoted in favor of buyers. Sales 86 hhds. Kentucky, at 5½c.@15c., and 42 cases Seed Leaf, at 5c.@7c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand, and sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., at $2 22@$2 25, duty paid, and 35c., in bond, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton (by steamer) at ½d. ⅌ lb; 7,500 bushels Corn at 4¼d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 250 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.

WOOL—Has been in very limited request this week, though holders have been more disposed to meet the views of buyers, and the tendency of prices has been downward. The light sales of domestic fleece and pulled effected have been within the annexed range, which is for the most part, however, quite nominal. Only very superior lots realize our extreme figures. The foreign Wool market is dull and unsettled.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York, July 27, 1866.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece / Saxony fleece	64@68
Full blood fleece / and ¾ blood fleece	55@60
Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	50@53
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	74@7[illegible]
Saxony fleece	70@72
Full blood fleece	65@6[illegible]
½ and ¾ blood fleece	60@6[illegible]
Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	53@5[illegible]
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece / Full blood fleece	50@6[illegible]
½ and ¾ blood fleece / Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	48@5[illegible]
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	50@6[illegible]
Unwashed fleeces	35@4[illegible]
Southern unwashed fleece	28@3[illegible]
Southern unwashed fleece burry	15@2[illegible]
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@4[illegible]
Unwashed fleece	24@3[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@2[illegible]
California.	
Washed fleece	45@5[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, fine / Unwashed fleece, medium	22@4[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@2[illegible]
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@2[illegible]
Pulled fine	41@5[illegible]
Pulled medium	36@4[illegible]
Pulled common	26@3[illegible]
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	55@6[illegible]
New-York City, super	48@5[illegible]
New-York City, No. 1	30@3[illegible]
New-York City, No. 2	13@1[illegible]
Country, extra	60@6[illegible]
Country, super	54@6[illegible]
Country, No. 1	42@4[illegible]
Country No. 2	15@1[illegible]
Lambs	43@5[illegible]
Western limed pulled	30@4[illegible]
Southern limed pulled	28@3[illegible]
Tub washed	50@6[illegible]

BUFFALO, Friday, July 27—2 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—Sales 7,000 bushels Milwaukee per sample at $1 79, and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee in car lots at $1 85@$1 90; held by boat load at $1 85, with buyers at $1 80. CORN—Sales 100,000 bushels at 71c. for No. 1, closing quiet. OATS—Choice No. 1 Chicago, 39c.; sales 13,000 bushels. BARLEY and RYE nominal. MESS PORK, $32 bu LARD, 20½c.@21c. CANAL FREIGHTS—14½c.@15c. on Corn, and 10c. on Oats to New-York, and 12½c.@13c. on Corn, and 8½c. on Oats to Albany. RECEIPTS for the last 24 hours—3,002 bbls. Flour; 27,874 bushels Wheat; 53,874 bushels Corn; 43,397 bushels Oats; 6,30. bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—223 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 13,440 bushels Corn; 108,680 bushels Oats; 9,730 bushels barley.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 27, 1866

MEATS.

Prices of all kinds of meats are quoted stationary, to-day, on a very dull market. Supplies of fresh meats are moderate.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Beef, round, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Beef, rumps, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 24
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 40
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 32
Beef, coarse cuts, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 18
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 25
Beef, smoked, ⅌ lb.	23	@ 28
Beef tongues, each	87	@1 25
Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 22
Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 14
Mutton, chops, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Mutton, legs, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Lamb, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 35
Lamb, Spring, ⅌ quarter	1 00	@3 50
Pigs, roasting, each	1 75	@3 50
Pork, joints, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Pork steaks, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Pork, corned, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Bacon, ⅌ lb.	23	@ 28
Hams, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 28
Shoulders, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 25
Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb.	9	@ 15
Veal cutlets	28	@ 40
Veal, fillets, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 40
Sweet Bread, each	25	@ 37
Sausages, country made, ⅌ lb.	22	@ 25
Lard, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 24
Suet, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15
Tripe, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

In poultry, transactions have been on a restricted scale, though prices have favored purchasers. The supply of chickens is quite large, and the assortment unusually extensive, covered by a very wide range of price.

Chickens, ⅌ lb.	35	@ 45
Chickens, broiling, ⅌ pair	87	@2 25
Ducks, ⅌ lb.	35	@ 40
Ducks, ⅌ pair	1 75	@2 50
Fowls, ⅌ lb.	28	@ 35
Geese, each	2 00	@2 50
Pigeons, squab, ⅌ dozen	4 00	@5 00
Turkeys, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 35
Woodcock, ⅌ pair	50	@ 75

FISH.

No increase is reported in the volume of business this week. Supplies are less extensive, and the tendency of prices is upward. Salmon are decidedly dearer. Blue Fish, Cod, Eels, Mackerel, Porgies Sheepshead and Sturgeon are also higher.

Bass, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 25
Black-fish, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15
Blue-fish, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15
Brook Trout, ⅌ lb.	65	@1 00
Clams, soft, ⅌ 100	40	@1 75
Clams, hard, ⅌ 100	50	@ 75
Cod, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12
Cod, dried, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12
Eels, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Flounders, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Haddock, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Halibut, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 20
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 20
Herrings, smoked, ⅌ bunch	15	@ 20
King-fish, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Lobsters, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Mackerel, fresh, each	20	@ 25
Mackerel, Spanish, ⅌ lb.	1 00	@1 50
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 18
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 18
Oysters, ⅌ 100	75	@2 00
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	2 00	@2 50
Porgies, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Salmon, fresh, ⅌ lb.	50	@ 60
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ lb.	35	@ 40
Sheepshead, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 35
Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15
Sturgeon, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15
Turtle, Green, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Weak-fish, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15

VEGETABLES.

Complaint is made by the dealers of unusual dullness in this branch of trade to-day. Very many articles are less plenty and are advancing. String-Beans, Cabbages, Carrots, Lettuce, Onions and Green Peas are much firmer, on reduced offerings. Tomatoes are abundant and decidedly lower—something that most housekeepers will be glad to learn. There is a more general call for Tomatoes, and an unmistakably less extensive demand for Green Corn this season than usual. The bulk of the Tomato supply in market to-day is seemingly of unexceptionable quality.

Beans, String, ⅌ half peck	30	@ 46
Beets, new, ⅌ bunch	5	@ 8
Cabbages, new, each	10	@ 18
Carrots, new, ⅌ bunch	5	@ 7
Cauliflowers, each	30	@ 62½
Corn, ⅌ doz. ears	15	@ 20
Cucumbers, each	3	@ 4
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	18	@ 20
Lettuce, ⅌ head	4	@ 6
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10
Mint, ⅌ bunch	2	@ 3
Onions, ⅌ peck	62	@ 75
Onions, ⅌ quart	6	@ 8
Onions, new, ⅌ bunch	5	@ 8
Parsnips, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	4	@ 6
Peas, green, ⅌ half-peck	35	@ 40
Peas, green, shelled, ⅌ quart	35	@ 40
Potatoes, new, ⅌ bbl	3 50	@ 5 00
Potatoes, new, ⅌ peck	50	@ 75
Radishes, ⅌ bunch	1	@ 3
Sage and Thyme, ⅌ bunch	2	@ 4
Squash, each	7	@ 14
Tomatoes, new, ⅌ quart	15	@ 20
Turnips, new, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 10
Water Cresses, ⅌ quart	12	@ —

FRUIT.

Half the dealers are idle to-day and join in the "chorus of croakers." At a few of the more prominent stands a fair custom business is in progress. As a rule, however, the trade is spiritless. Blackberries, Peaches, Raspberries and Whortleberries are cheaper and in better supply. Melons are dearer and not in much request.

Almonds, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 40
Apples, ⅌ peck	75	@1 25
Bananas, each	2	@ 10
Blackberries, ⅌ quart	20	@ 30
Cherries, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 25
Citron, ⅌ lb.	45	@ 50
Cocoa Nuts, each	8	@ 10
Currants, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 25
Currants, Zante, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Dates, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Figs, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 30
Gooseberries, ⅌ quart	20	@ 25
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	10	@ 12
Lemons, ⅌ doz	18	@ 50
Oranges, ⅌ doz	25	@ 75
Melons, each	15	@1 00
Pears, ⅌ basket	12	@ 15
Peaches, ⅌ quart	25	@ 50
Pine Apples, each	12	@ 50
Prunes, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Raisins, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 26
Raspberries, ⅌ basket	12	@ 15
Walnuts, ⅌ quart	10	@ 12
Whortleberries, ⅌ quart	15	@ 25

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Eggs are in rather better supply and demand at previous prices, in retail trade. When taken by the quantity, a slight concession is made to buyers. Butter and Cheese are dull at old prices.

Butter, new, fancy table, ⅌ lb.	40	@ 45
Butter, new, fair to good table, ⅌ lb.	35	@ 40
Butter, cooking, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 35
Cheese, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 22
Eggs, eight for	—	@ 25
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ can	75	@1 00
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ bottle	30	@ —

SUNDRIES.

Retail as well as wholesale business in all articles under this heading is very dull, though prices remain about the same.

Coal, nut and stove, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$7 00	@$9 00
Coffee, Green, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 40
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 45
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 50
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ⅌ lb.	10	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family ⅌ bbl.	12 50	@17 00
Flour, Family, ⅌ 24 lb. bags	1 25	@ 2 25
Meal, Corn, ⅌ 25 lb. bags	1 00	@ 1 25
Meal, Oat, ⅌ 25 lb. bags	1 00	@ 1 25
Molasses, ⅌ gallon	80	@ 1 25
Rice, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 15
Soap, by the box, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 13
Sugar, Brown, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15
Sugar, Soft White, ⅌ lb.	16[illegible]	@ 17
Sugar, Hard, ⅌ lb.	17½	@ —
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	80	@ 1 20
Teas, English Breakfast, ⅌ lb.	80	@ 1 10
Teas, Green, ⅌ lb.	85	@ 1 60
Teas, Mixed, ⅌ lb.	65	@ 1 [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Tolbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE BUISLAY FAMILY. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2: EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Ifreceived after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

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Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the non-concurrence of the House on the report of the Conference Committee on the Tariff Bill was announced, and a second Conference Committee was ordered. Mr. FESSENDON called up the bill to authorize the refunding of certain taxes passed by the House yesterday. It was passed and goes to the President. The bill for the admission of Nebraska was taken up and debated at some length. Mr. SUMNER spoke against the measure, arguing that the population was too small, and the State Government not republican in form. The House bill amending the Neutrality Laws was received from the House, and was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. FESSENDEN then called up the bill passed by the House yesterday to amend the 13th section of the Internal Revenue Law of June 20, 1864, 1864, which was passed, and goes to the President. It amends the 13th section of the act referred to by striking out the words "without having first obtained license so to do," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "without paying special tax thereon." A report from the Judiciary Committee was received on the case of Mr. PATTERSON, Senator-elect from Tennessee, accompanied by a resolution declaring him duly qualified and entitled to hold a seat in the Senate. After some debate, a joint resolution was passed, by a vote of 35 to 2, in favor of Mr. PATTERSON being admitted on taking the oath of office approved July 2, 1862, omitting the portion which refers to holding office under the rebel authorities. The resolution was sent to the House. The bill authorizing the use of the meteoric system of weights and measures was passed. The Nebraska bill was again taken up and passed; yeas 24, nays 18. The joint resolution to continue in force all laws and regulations concerning the Regular Army enacted since July 4, 1861, was passed. The New-York and Washington Railroad Bill was received from the House and read once.

In the House, the Senate bill to fix the compensation of certain Collectors of Customs was reported from the Senate, with amendments, and passed. One of the amendments reported adds to the provision which fixes the compensation of the Deputy Collectors, Deputy Naval Officers and Deputy Surveyors of the ports of New-York and Boston, New-Orleans and San Francisco at $3,500, the Appraisers at ports of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore ——. Another amendment gives the Custom-house weighers at the ports of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore $2,000 per annum. The bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New-York was taken up and debated at some length. Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the alleged complicity of JEFFERSON DAVIS in the assassination of President LINCOLN. Mr. BINGHAM's bill increasing the duty on wool was passed. The Civil Appropriation Bill coming before the House, the Senate amendment appropriating one and a half millions for the Mississippi levees was non-concurred in. The amendment to pay bounties to the loyal masters of enlisted slaves was concurred in. The House non-concurred in the amendment to increase the salaries of members—yeas 3, nays 125. The House bill to equalize bounties was reported as an amendment. An amendment was adopted, striking out the section deducting the bounties paid by States, cities, counties and towns. The bill was then passed by 62 to 33. The House insisting on its disagreements on the Civil Appropriation Bill, a Committee of Conference was appointed. The Conference Committee on the Army Bill not being able to agree, another was asked for. At the evening session the New-York and Washington Railroad Bill was passed —yeas 50, nays 41.

GENERAL NEWS.

A National Cemetery is now preparing at Culpeper, Va., on the farm of Mr. HILL. It will embrace about six acres, situated on a rising ground a quarter of a mile from the Court-house, and visible from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for a distance of four miles. The remains of soldiers buried between the Rappahannock River and Gordonsville are to be interred in this cemetery, including those who fell in the battle of Cedar Mountain.

The murderer MCCONNELL and other prisoners attempted to broke jail at Cleveland, Ohio, but were detected. They had by some means procured powder, with which they first blew off the lock of one of the cells, and then attempted to blast a hole through the stone wall.

The fair of the New-England and Vermont State Agricultural Societies will be held on the grounds of the Windham County Park Association, at Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7. The grounds are on the bank of the Connecticut River.

Commencement exercises at Yale College are hereafter to be held during the third week of July, instead of during the last, as has been the custom. The Spring vacation is to be shortened one week, and a week added to the Summer holidays.

Works for the manufacture of gas out of pine wood, bones, and animal and vegetable refuse, were started in Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday evening. It was by way of experiment, but promises to be a success.

A universal emancipation celebration, conducted by the colored citizens, is to take place in Ithaca on Wednesday next, Aug. 1. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, of Rochester, is engaged to speak.

Rev. R. H. GARDINER, a Methodist Missionary to the Freedmen of Kentucky, was mobbed and ducked by men in Georgetown, Ky., on Tuesday last, for preaching to the negroes.

The members of the Boston Caulkers' Association offer to resume work at $4 a day, eight hours to constitute a day's work.

Chief Justice SALMON P. CHASE is on a visit to Cornish, N. H., his native town.

The City Council of Boston on Thursday added $10,000 to the appropriation for free public baths.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, a resolution was adopted looking to the employment of a large force of laborers to go at once through the City, from house to house, cleansing the areas, water-closets and other cholera-breeders. Counsellor TRACY reported that the contract of the City with the Long Island Bone Laboratory, for removing offal from the City, was irregularly awarded, and may be annulled. Dr. CRANE renewed his respects to the Brooklyn Common Council, and Dr. STONE remarked that seventy-five cases of cholera which have occurred among United States soldiers are directly traceable to the selfishness of these Staten-Islanders, who, aided by the Judiciary, had prevented the landing and cleansing of well passengers who had been confined in cholera ships. It was intimated that the Board of Health might now proceed with its task of saving the City in spite of injunctions. A letter from the proprietors of the Columbia Bakery, the building which the Board has converted into a hospital for Brooklyn, notified the Board that the insurance companies had withdrawn their policies from that building. Commissioner ACTON said that riot and incendiarism had been threatened there, but that the Police were prepared to receive company. President SCHULTZ thought that the matter of insuring the hospital building, just now, interested Kings County, upon whose treasury riot damages would fall in the event of the destruction of the hospital.

In the case of CHRISTIAN GRES *vs.* The Board of Health, which was a motion for an injunction to prevent the Health Board from interfering with a fat-boiling nuisance on the west side of the City; the Superior Court (Justice MCCUNN) yesterday denied the plaintiff the relief he sought. At the conclusion of his opinion the Justice says, "this course will only entail upon such establishments" (fat and bone boiling) "a suspension of business for a few days, and where the health of at least a million of human beings is in jeopardy in this fatally hot weather, the inconvenience is so small that suitors, I am quite sure, will readily see the propriety of this course."

A most remarkable temperance lecture was delivered yesterday, by Dr. CRANE, at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health. The lecture entire was as follows: "In the Stygian and pest-ridden Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn not a solitary one of the five hundred members of the Father Mathew Society resident therein has been attacked by cholera." Mr. ACTON clinched this remark by adding that not a cholera case had yet occurred among the sixteen thousand members of the Father Mathew Society in this City.

The Union Base Ball Club, of Morrisania, now paying a visit to Connecticut, have been hospitably received by the various ball associations in the principal cities through which they have thus far passed. On Wednesday they played a game with the Chester Club, of Norwich, and were victorious by a score of 45 to 25. On Thursday they met and defeated the famous Charter Oaks, of Hartford, by a total of 32 to 20. Ovations followed at the conclusion of both matches. Yesterday they were to have encountered the Waterbury Club, at Waterbury. To-day they will return home.

A bold robbery was committed yesterday morning, at the office of Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 29 Wall-street, when a man named FREDERICK DUQUETTE broke in the window and seized $3,000 in gold certificates and $200 in gold coin. An attache saw the theft and arrested DUQUETTE, who was committed for trial without bail by Justice HOGAN. The money and certificates were recovered.

CLARKSON H. VOORHIES was yesterday committed for trial on a charge of complicity in the celebrated "butcher-cart" robbery, in Forty-third-street when Mr. HIGGINS, a cashier, was robbed of $16,480. This is the third man who has been charged with the crime.

The Red House, in Harlem, was seized by Dr. DALTON, yesterday afternoon, acting under a resolution which had been adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Health. The place is to be used as a cholera hospital.

Yesterday's cholera record exhibited seven cases in this City, of which five were fatal; ten cases in Brooklyn, of which six were fatal; two cases in Hoboken, of which one was fatal, and one fatal case on Ward's Island.

Yesterday, RICHARD WEEKS, WM. GERNAUDT, and WM. H. BARTLETT *alias* "Billy Buck," were examined before United States Commissioner OSBORN, and committed for trial in default of bail.

No business was transacted at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, yesterday. The Board awaits the action of the Courts.

The fund in this City for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire now amounts to $141,204.

Rather more animation was apparent in the breadstuff market yesterday, and prices were firmer. Cotton, provisions and groceries were in less demand, and less buoyant. The freight market was very quiet. Gold was steady yesterday at 150@150¼ ℘ cent. Bills on London 108¾. The Stock market buoyant, including Government securities.

The Neutrality Laws.

In its general reasoning, perhaps, the report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs upon the neutrality laws correctly expresses the prevailing sense of justice. There is a proper aversion to changes of law made at the instance and to serve the convenience of foreign Powers; and the fact that certain features of existing legislation originated thus is sufficent to insure their condemnation. The feeling is strengthened when it is remembered that the friendly action of the American Government has not been reciprocated. For, surely, legislation by the United States by which other countries profited should have induced corresponding legislation on their part, that there might be among nations something like oneness of principle and policy in their respective enactments on the subject of neutrality.

Now the report presented by Gen. BANKS establishes the first of these points. It shows that the provisions of the law in respect of neutrality, which were deemed adequate and just in the early days of the Republic, were at different times altered in the direction of greater stringency on the suggestion or solicitation of foreign Governments, that of Great Britain being among them. It shows that the laws now in force in this country exceed in comprehensiveness and stringency those in operation elsewhere. And the argument is fairly and strongly put, that the comity of nations demands something like mutuality of duty upon a question in which they have a common interest. The obligation to do unto this country as this country has done unto others has, however, been persistently disregarded; and at this moment American citizens are subject to restrictions and penalties far in excess of those imposed by the Governments of Europe. To these inequalities in laws affecting international interests, there is a natural, if not a very intelligent repugnance; and hence the proposition to regulate the restrictions upon American citizens, in matters affecting British interests, by the restrictions which Great Britain has placed upon her subjects in matters affecting American interests, may be expected to commend itself to popular favor.

But though the law is unsatisfactory and the amendment of it necessary, the wisdom of precipitancy in regard to it is not very clear. It was wrong in former Congresses to comply with the requests of Great Britain, or Spain, or Portugal, seeing that none of them has returned the compliment. But would it be right in the present Congress to change the law without more dispassionate consideration and a more careful study of details than can be possible in the expiring hours of the session? The House has unanimously voted Aye, and upon the Senate devolves the responsibility of consummating or checking the hasty proceeding.

There would be less reason for caution if this effort to amend the neutrality laws were not evidently connected, in a near or remote degree, with movements which the friends of order cannot contemplate with indifference. The prevention of Fenian raids upon Canada led to the introduction of the subject into Congress, and it is well understood that the change proposed is deemed to be favorable to the plans and purposes of the Fenian organization. "The modification," says the *World* correspondent, "will prove to be largely in the Fenian interest, as was evinced by the presence of President ROBERTS and other prominent Fenians on the floor during the discussion of the bill." It is not alleged by the advocates of the measure that the President exceeded his authority in the steps recently taken on the Northern frontier; and the absence of complaint upon this head is equivalent to an acknowledgement of the strict legality of his course. The apparent desire is to prevent further Executive interference, should the occasion for it be renewed; for though Gen. BANKS' bill comes up to the standard of Washington, and it is in every respect equal to the restraint which Great Britain deems sufficient for her subjects, it effects a marked relaxation in the law now in force here. The inquiry arises, therefore—Is it more dignified, more proper, or more expedient to modify the neutrality laws for the accommodation of the Fenians than for the accommodation of foreign Governments.

The present position of the Government in relation to neutrality is confessedly strong. It has extorted grateful testimony from the organs of British opinion, and has commended itself to the moral sense of the American people. It occupies a 'vantage ground in the great arena of nations, and may with propriety call upon other Governments to revise their legislation, and enter into reciprocal obligations in international concerns. Its promptitude and vigor against Fenian forays will justify it in presenting to England a pretty little account of her indebtedness on account of failure to preserve an equitable neutrality during the rebellion. And its own laws will be a standard to which the neutrality laws of other countries may be required to advance. If, after all, the leading Powers of Europe refuse to recognize the obligation of reciprocity —if Britain will neither atone for injuries and losses produced by her lax ideas of neutrality, nor restrain her people after the fashion set by the United States—the obligation on the side of this country will cease, and Congress may loosen its bonds to the utmost limit. But at least let the change be brought round decorously. Let not the spectacle be presented of legislation in matters of the highest importance, pushed to maturity at lightning speed—without thought, without care, and without regard to the possibilities of the immediate future.

The Test Oath in the Senate—The Admission of Senator Patterson.

The test oath has been called an iron-clad oath, and has been considered an invulnerable barrier to rebels or ex-rebels desiring to enter Congress. It was enacted as a sure preservative against disloyalty, the understanding being that the Senator or Representative who could swear in the terms prescribed would be qualified in respect of loyalty for immediate admittance.

But Mr. SUMNER has discovered that even the test oath is not enough. Other tests are in his judgment needed to preserve the Senate Chamber from contamination. He insists upon going behind the oath, peering into the conscience of a duly elected Senator, and determining by vote whether he is qualified to take the oath! That is to say, Mr. SUMNER, having little faith in the laws for the punishment of perjury, insists upon investing the Judiciary Committee with authority to determine in advance the applicant's truthfulness. To one test he adds another, and Heaven only knows how many other tests may yet be invented when Radical Senators choose to interpose obstacles to the entrance of others not baptized into their intolerant church. They worship tests as more efficacious than the Constitution.

Mr. GRIMES states the case correctly. If the SUMNERS of the Senate may invent fresh tests when they please, and may exclude Senators whose credentials have been pronounced good, and who are prepared to take the test oath, they may deprive a State of its constitutional representation for an indefinite period. The argument is not affected by the fact that the Judiciary Committee has reported that Senator PATTERSON is entitled to his seat.

Public Officers and the Public Health.

One of the most painful developments which the present dangers from cholera has made apparent, is the folly and cruelty of the public, and of a class of officials who pander to their prejudices, toward the sick. We have in this city an organization whose special duty it is to watch over and preserve the public health, and whose labors are unremitting, and might be as effective as the nature of the disease which they are combatting would allow. On the other hand, there are officers of the law who with great alacrity join in any effort to obstruct those labors. Any set of selfish, or timid because ignorant, men can endanger the lives of their fellow-citizens with the aid of injunctions and complaisant Judges. The history of the efforts by the Health Board to provide a land quarantine outside of, and suitable hospital buildings within the City is a very lamentable one. All these efforts have been defeated. The quarantine station at Sequines' Point had to be abandoned before a single patient had been placed in it, because the residents of that locality absurdly feared infection. So in Brooklyn, a house was taken for hospital purposes, and the convenient injunction prevented its use. The hospital building at the Battery shared the same fate. and we suppose it will go on thus *ad infinitum.* The determination of part of the public, in short, appears to be that there shall be no cholera hospitals, and the determination of certain of the Judges appears to be that part of the public shall have its own way.

The immense absurdity of all this is daily proved. The fears of infection are daily proved to be groundless. Case after case is heard of and attended to, and, *the premises being disinfected*, no spread of the disease follows. There was no doubt before of the efficacy of this course; its thorough safety was asserted by the Health Board in the plainest terms. There would have been no danger to the Sequines' Point residents from a quarantine station—there would have been far greater danger if the air carried the disease on its wings in the stationing of close and crowded ships in the bay. And this was well known. Similarly in the Battery and Brooklyn Hospital cases there was no chance of contagion being spread among the neighboring residents. But with strange blindness these residents have preferred that instead of one centre at which medical skill and chemical appliances could deal with cholera, and hold it under control, there shall be a hundred centres which may yet pass out of control and multiply the public danger indefinitely.

As with hospitals, so is it with other matters affecting public health. That fat and bone boiling is always a nuisance to all who live within the sphere of its odoriferousness is a fact which we believe no honest person will deny. That the nuisance is, in epidemic seasons, aggravated into a positively dangerous agent was, before the present age of injunctions, equally acknowledged. What says that (practically) obsolete work, the "Corporation Ordinances," about this:

"It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, incorporated or unincorporated, to cary on, establish, prosecute or continue, within the City of New-York, the occupation or trade or business of bone-boiling, bone-burning, bone-grinding, horse-skinning, cow-skinning, or skinning of dead animals, or boiling of offal. * * * Any such shall be forthwith removed out of said City," &c.

Five hundred dollars fine is the penalty for the offence, and a refusal to comply with the law constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. Further, another ordinance says that if the City Inspector (and the Health Board now possess his powers) deem it advisable for the public health to remove any nuisance, he shall cause its removal. There are also stringent ordinances about garbage, gutters, and other nuisances, to say nothing of clean streets generally. All these ordinances, all the letter of the law appears to be of no avail.

Of course there are reasons for this state of things. There are such things as elections, and such persons as influential electors. The latter must be conciliated at any cost of public health or decency. But does it not strike some people that if a time come—and does not the public watch the health bulletin from day to day with nervous anxiety now?—when there shall be a panic and a great disaster to lite in our City, these efforts to frustrate the endeavors to avert that panic and disaster will not be forgotton? Native and foreign-born voters will understand to whom they owed bereavements, and if they do not they will not be without active teachers. And as for those shortsighted people who drive away hospitals from their midst, why they will find that if cholera spreads they will have banished their best friend and refuge, and have done their very best to change the present state of the cholera into a general and terrible epidemic which will spare none, whatever his station or circumstances.

HOMEOPATHY AND THE CHOLERA.—The letter of Drs. BOWERS and HULL, which we have published, in behalf of the homeopathic physicians of New-York and Brooklyn, and in which the course of the Board of Health in regard to them is animadverted upon, seems to call for some notice at the hands of the public. That there is in this City a large number of persons who are implicit believers in homeopathy is beyond cavil, and it is equally true that many allopathists have altered their practice in conformity with the system of HAHNEMANN. At the same time foreign physicians have learned to at least respect their homeopathic brethren, whose success in combating disease has been frequently very marked. The homeopathists here claim that they can cure cholera by their treatment in a larger proportion of cases than by the old method. Surely there is reason enough for a frank agreement between the two schools as to what opportunity shall be afforded of testing their respective merits. There is hardly a city in the United States that has not a representative of both, and the public have a right to ask that no professional prejudice shall stand in the way of further investigation. If there were no other reason for entire fairness toward the homeopathists, there is this one of no small importance: there are very many families whose members have been attended for years by homeopathic physicians. Justice to them calls for all possible light as to the powers of these attendants. If the cholera defies the resources of homeopathy, let the truth be known, and if it succumbs to those resources let no means be spared of publishing the fact. It is not right to sow mistrust, and the failure to facilitate inquiry may be also highly criminal. We speak on behalf of no particular School, and merely suggest what seems fair.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—A man the other day *naively* owned to having placed a couple of bricks upon the safety valve of a boiler in this City, by which act an explosion was caused and death and wounds were the consequence. The poor ignorant creature knew no better, but those who placed him in charge of the engine did. The case would not have been heard of if the blunder had been found out. But the question is, how many steam boilers in this City are often in charge of incompetent men. A case occurs to us. A large boiler, not far from Canal-street east, was left one day in the hands of a perfectly innocent fellow, who knew no more of safety valves than he did of the inhabitants of the moon. He was tired and sleepy, but the plague was that the escaping steam at the valve kept him awake—so he tied the valve down and calmly "courted the balmly." If the crowded neighborhood had known that the engineer came in, finding the boiler thumping and lifting, and at the risk of his life stopped the mischief, it would have felt a little excited perhaps, for it *is* a crowded neighborhood and there are many tenements that would have been shattered if this true story had had a different ending. And New-York is undermined by steam boilers, nor do we know any day what manner of attendance is in charge of them, or what dangers we may not be subjected to by the parsimony of owners, or the gross carelessness of their employes.

DEATH ON THE STALL.—One of the articles especially to be avoided just now is unripe fruit. Any person who will take the trouble to glance at many of the fruit stalls will see how much heed is paid to the injunction. Unripe apples and peaches are to be found everywhere. We saw a day or two since a keeper of a stall whose stock of peaches was evidently made up of windfalls, and the condition of which was too much for even his customers. He was sorting out and throwing away the worst specimens, which were instantly picked up and eaten by a crowd of boys, who little know what their feast would bring them. There is no use in saying what the law of the case may be—probably the owner of the stand would sue out an injunction if interfered with. But it might be worth while to see whether—law being powerless and justice blind—common sense might not find a remedy. The proprietors of street stands can make a fair living by selling *only* fruits that are in season. But if the Health Commission were to assert its authority in the premises, an injunction would be promptly issued to stay proceedings.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—The International, Hotel, formerly Taylor's saloon, corner of Franklin-street and Broadway, has been purchased by one of the express companies, and the fixtures and furniture of the establishment will be sold at auction by LEEDS & MINER on Monday next.

BEECHER'S NEW ORGAN.

THE LARGEST ORGAN BUILT IN AMERICA.

Its Capacity, Peculiarities and Effects—Opening and Exhibition by the Builders.

The great organ at Plymouth Church, (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,) Brooklyn, was opened last evening in the presence of a few members of the Press and other invited guests. The organ, as the largest and best built in the country, has a history, and we doubt not will win a fame.

Plymouth Church is an association of men and women, who have come together from all points of the compass, physical and theological. The Yankee from Maine, with all shades of strictest Presbyterianism, communes with the openest of Baptists from Rhode Island, sits in harmony with the liberal Congregationalist from Massachusetts, the Episcopalian from England, the Methodist from New-York, the Catholic from Maryland, and the Quaker from Pennsylvania, The point of attraction and the bond of union is the Pastor. Without such a head there could never have beeen such a body. Plymouth Church is, figuratively speaking, set upon a hill, and its light is on the top of the Biblical bushel.

But for years it has had very poor singing.
And a wretched, wheezy old organ.

The people love Mr. BEECHER, but sometimes they take very queer ways of showing it. They are proud of him, but don't propose to let him have his own way. They therefore snub him occasionally through the glibness of their chief talkers, and if by any chance the pastor states what to them is a novel theory in politics or religion, they cock knowingly their little heads and with amiable weakness controvert his positions at prayer and other social meetings. This Mr. BEECHER permits, well knowing that after all is said and done, he has only to gang his ain gait, and in time the brethren will come round to his side of the question.

Mr. BEECHER loves music, and is particularly fond of the organ. The old organ was a wretched affair, and its vagaries almost made poor JOHN ZUNDEL, the former organist, mad. Mr. BEECHER saw, years ago, that a new one was needed, and he determined, sooner or later, to have one. Of course he was opposed. No people are so stubborn as those who pride themselves on their liberality, particularly if their familiarity with the subject under discussion is limited. The vast membership that worship at Plymouth Church are not, as an entirety, eminent in musical profundity; hence, certain representative men, who always talk a great deal before they think much, considered it their duty to talk, and talk, and talk, about a new organ, until those who saw the necessity of it became weary and disgusted. The day was won, however, and Mr. BEECHER, with his Trustees, set themselves seriously about it.

From that moment the success of the undertaking was understood, for when once Plymouth Church determines to accomplish a work, opponents may as well cease their troubling.

After some considerable discussion, it was agreed that the Music Committee, of which Mr. BEECHER was chairman, should arrange generalities, submit them to the Board of Trustees, and proceed as rapidly as circumstances would permit. The various builders of the counry were consulted, and the Committee concluded that an organ worthy of the church, an ornament to the city, and a model for the country could be built for $15,000 or $20,000. The Trustees said all right, and in January, 1865, a contract was made with Messrs. E. & G. G. HOOK, of Boston, to build and erect such an instrument in one year from date, at a cost of $19,150. In June, 1865, it was decided to add a solo manual to the organ, the cost being by the addition increased to $21,150. The plans were made and approved, and in April, 1866, the first huge boxes containing the pipes and case were received at the church. Mr. BEECHER wanted the organ kept at the factory until the Summer vacation, but he was overruled, and the consequence has been dirt and confusion, and no organ music until now, and just now the vacation begins, when the church is in order and the organ in tune.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. F. H. HASTINGS, of the building firm, and Mr. J. H. WILLCOX, who has superintended the erection and tuning of the organ, for sundry points of interest therewith connected.

THE ORGAN CASE

was uncovered some weeks since, and many a stranger while listening to the squeakings of MULLER's little melodeon, mentally damned the great organ as no such thing and a humbug. The case is severely simple but wondrously effective. It is made of black walnut, with a little contraband angel at the apex, the architecture being of the Romanesque and Afric styles slightly mixed—the heavy wooden bases and pillars typing the former and the colored lyrist at the top the latter. Immense pipes of the purest tin enriched with desirable metals shine like silver, running from the key-board to the upper part of the case, while the graceful horns of Tuba Mirabilis radiate from either side, sounding when in full play like the call of the Day of Judgment.

THE MECHANISM

of this organ is quiet likely "caviare to the general;" it certainly was to us, until explained again by the accustomed finger of its architect, who took us first down into the bowels of the earth, into the deep cellar where the engines of power were at work.

This wonderful machine, combining man's nearest approach to grandeur with the most exquisite delicacy, is worked by an application of hydraulic power hitherto unused in this country. The machinery is simple, and can hardly be put out of order; the motive power is from the same reservoir on which the Brooklynites depend for water, and will probably be absolutely reliable, though, in case either machinery or water give out, it can also be worked by hand. The water is governed by a crank at the side of the organist, who has before him a water-gauge and four bellows indicators. The hydraulic engines in the cellar are four in number, consisting each of an upright cylinder, into which the water is admitted by a double-acting valve, which throws the jet alternately above and below the piston. The pressure of the Ridgewood is about 45 poun's to the square inch, and the piston is of 6 inches diameter, and has a 12-inch stroke.

The air is thus pumped up into the bellows on the ground floor, and its supply is regulated by the same contrivance which graduates the height of water in a steam boiler. When the organist is using the full range of the instrument, the levers connecting the bellows with the working valves below are depressed and let in the full power of water; and as the quantity of wind decreases, the levers proportionately regulate the rapidity of the piston stroke by closing out the water. So that it is thoroughly automatic and effective throughout the whole compass of power.

The constructors acknowledge themselves largely indebted in the arrangement of the hydraulic power to Mr. JOHN H. RHODES, Water Purveyor of the Nassau Water Works.

The machinery we have described somewhat in detail as this peculiar appliance is used in the Plymouth organ for the first time in America. It is the invention of an English organ-builder named COX, and has been patented in this country by the Messrs. HOOK, who have purchased its exclusive right.

From the cellar we ascended to the ground floor, and entered the little room behind the pulpit, where Mr. WELD used to pack the unfortunate late-comers Sunday nights, where were kept various means and appliances for the services or ceremonies of the church, (a small room sufficed for all Plymouth regalia!) and through which the popular preacher had to pass to reach his pulpit when all other approaches were filled with anticipatory listeners. To this last use it may still be put, but this only, for now it has become the

BELLOWS-ROOM,

and the whole space, save a narrow passage-way, is appropriated to four huge bellows These are so arranged that the wind is passed up to three large distributing reservoirs in the organ above, whence it is drawn in necessary quantity to the part of the organ in active operation, being apportioned by several small regulating bellows in various positions throughout the structure.

From the bellows-room we passed up to the

ORGAN LOFT,

where the instrument itself stands. We had (and in this article have) already seen the outside, and now under the intelligent direction of our skillful guide, stepped into the labyrinthine mazes of the interior. Here platforms, ladders, gaslights and other conveniences were the only things that looked at all natural to us, and, alone we, should have been inextricably lost in that forest of pipes. Even as it was, we "walked the plank" with fear and trembling.

Probably *the* peculiarity of the Plymouth Organ is what is technically called the

PNEUMATIC ACTION.

By the German mode of organ building, every pipe in the instrument has its own valve, which, separately, is easily worked by the keys of the manual; but when combinations of various stops are made and the valves of the different portions of the organ are "coupled," so that the strength needed to open one valve is multiplied to the extent of the combination, the physical difficulty of playing is enormously increased.

The Messrs. HOOK have used what is known as the "English method." In this every manual, instead of every pipe, has its own series of valves. So the "Choir," the "Great," the "Swell," the "Pedal," and the "Solo" Organs have each their own valve apparatus. To each pipe of the Great Organ, however, is attached what is called a little "air-engine;" that is simply an arrangement by which the organist touching the key opens a small subordinate valve and allows a jet of compressed air to open the valve of the pipe which is to speak, the direct and retro-action being worked by the alternation of exhaust and supply valves. This pneumatic action is, like the hydraulic action, proportioned in power to the necessities of the case, so that, while to the "great" may be coupled the "choir," the "swell" and the "pedal" organs, in whole or in part, the organist needs simply to open the same subordinate valve as at first, and the compressed air of the little engine does the rest, whatever it may be. In this way the action of the tremendous instrument in full force is as easy and answers as readily and rapidly to the touch as the operation of its gentlest solo stop. But the simplicity of this arrangement in theory is only surpassed by the beauty of its actual working, whereby the opening of many valves, operating against a high pressure of wind, sitituated in all parts of the organ and many of them 20 or 30 feet from the keyboard, is done with marvelous accuracy and ease by the skillful combinations of most delicate mechanism.

Beside the hydraulic and pneumatic features are others of novelty and improvement. We cannot notice them all, but there are several which will be better appreciated after a glance at the following tabular statement of

THE COMPASS OF THE INSTRUMENT.

There are four manuals of fifty-eight keys each, and they can be played either separately or together. The compass is from C to A; in the pedal there are thirty-eight keys from C to F.

GREAT MANUAL.

Feet.		Pipes.
16	Open Diapason	58
8	Open Diapason	58
8	Clarabella	58
8	Viola di Gamba	58
8	Doppel Flote	58
4	Flute Harmonique	58
4	Octave	58
2⅔	Twelfth	58
2	Fifteenth	58
8	Cornet, 5 ranks	216
2	Mixture, 3 ranks	174
1⅓	Scharff, 3 ranks	174
16	Trumpet	58
8	Trumpet	58
4	Clarion	58
	Total	1,260

SWELL MANUAL.

Feet.		Pipes.
16	Bourdon	58
8	Open Diapason	58
8	Silicional	58
8	Stopped Diapason	58
4	Octave	58
4	Flute Harmonique	58
4	Viol d'Amour	58
2⅔	Twelfth	58
2	Fifteenth	58
1⅓	Mixture, 5 ranks	290
16	Euphone	58
8	Cornopean	58
8	Oboe	58
8	Vox Humana	58
4	Clarion	58
	Total	1,102

CHOIR MANUAL.

Feet.		Pipes
16	Still Gedackt	58
8	Open Diapason	58
8	Dulciana	58
8	Melodia	58
8	Stopped Diapason	58
4	Octave	58
4	Flauto Traverso	58
2	Picolo	58
8	Clarionet	58
	Total	522

SOLO MANUAL.

Feet.		Pipes
8	Tuba Mirabilis	58
4	Tuba Octave	58
8	Keraulophon	58
8	Philomela	58
8	Vox Angelica	58
4	Hohl Pfeife	58
	Total	348

PEDAL.

Feet.		Pipes
32	Open Diapason	30
16	Open Diapason	30
16	Violine	30
16	Bourdon	30
8	Violoncello	30
8	Octave	30
16	Trombone	30
	Total	210
	Grand total	3,442

MECHANICAL REGISTERS.

Swell to Great Coupler.	Choir to Pedal Coupler.
Choir to Great Coupler.	Solo to Pedal Coupler.
Solo to Great Coupler.	Tremulant Swell.
Swell to Choir Coupler.	Tremulant Choir.
Great to Pedal Coupler.	Engine.
Swell to Pedal Coupler.	Tuba Engine.

COMBINATION PEDALS, ETC.

1. To operate Great to Pedal Coupler.
2. To operate Full Organ.
3. To operate Unison Flue Stops of Great Manual.
4. To operate No. 1 to 9 included of Great Manual.
5. To operate Full Great Manual.
6. To operate Full Swell Manual.
7. To operate Tubas of Solo Manual.
8. Forte and Piano Pedal double acting.
9. Grand Crescendo Pedal.
10. Balanced Swell Pedal.

As will be seen there are 1,260 pipes in the great manual; 1,102 in the swell; 522 in the choir; 348 in the solo, and 210 in the pedal; and they range from 1⅜ to 32 feet in length.

One of the best features of the Plymouth organ, and a feature too rare in all American built organ, is that there are no half-stops. Every stop runs throughout the whole register of the manual which plays it, a fact of itself worth all the bother of getting a new organ.

The mechanical arrangements for combination and coupling are singularly complete. Beside the ordinary coupling stops drawn by hand, there are eight brass pedals placed just above the "Pedal Manual," (so to speak,) which operate various combinations of the different organs and solo manual. There is also a swell pedal, centrally balanced so as to work with great ease and evenness by which the huge blinds of the "swell-organ" are opened and shut, letting out or confining the sound, making effects of sound as imperceptibly graded as those of light and shade—from the most brilliant to the most sombre and subdued.

But the "grand crescendo pedal" is the lever with which the power of this mighty instrument can be most effectively brought out. Along the base of the panel beneath the keyboard runs an iron bar, bearing at intervals of about six inches from each other a series of iron knobs. This bar, by means of the knobs, the foot of the organist slides to right or left, as he wishes to increase or diminish the volume of sound. The bar works two rollers, inside the panel, each furnished with cams. These operate successively from left to right, the couplings of one stop after another, through one manual after another, and roll forth in gradually increasing accumulations of sound, and with growing combinations and complexities of tone, the gathering powers of all the multitudinous voices, pouring sound after sound into the rising flood, until from lowest thundering bass up through the steady harmonies of the central organs, the great choral swells in majestic fulness and with magnificence of power. Then by the action of another pedal the wierd and wondrous tones of all the solo tubas are superadded to the mass of sound, giving a marvelous brilliancy such as we have never heard equaled.

An engraved metallic dial over the key-board shows the organist precisely how far he has gone in the use of this pedal. It can be operated to any extent within the range of the instrument, and with the greatest rapidity or gentlest gliding. The diminuendo effect is quite as perfect as the crescendo, so that this is readily seen to be a vast addition to the effective resources of the organ.

The quality of tone is one of the most notable successes. Perhaps the peculiar plainness of the architecture in Plymouth Church, together with its lack of height as compared with its breadth, causes the stronger tones to sound a little too harsh, too ringing, but in general the fullness and roundness of its diaphasons are remarkable, and gives fine support to the clearness and richness of its less robust tones. The "mixture" stops are very brilliant and their combination with the 10, 8, and 4 foot stops gives the genuine *organ tone.* The difficult process of voicing and properly balancing these stops has been well performed; though we can not but feel that if this organ were in some English Cathedral, or some old gothic church like that at Berne or Friburg, where

"Through the long drawn aisle and fretted vault
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise,"

the grander and more brilliant features could be more really appreciated. Four bare, square walls are good for a speaker perhaps, but give no opportunity for such an orchestral combination as an organ to show its power. The fluted column, the groined arch, the monumental nave, the mullioned window with interweaving traceries, and all those arborescent growths of gothic architecture, add not only to the moral impression of grand organ music, but really mollify the sharp outlines, blend the interlacing tones in softer gradations of shade, and while allowing the characteristic voices of the instrument full room to speak, combine and harmonize the whole. Still, without all this, the Plymouth organ is even in its present place well-balanced, rich-toned and satisfactory.

Of the solo stops the most striking is the "Tuba Mirabilis," whose bass pipes are seen radiating the side arches. This is supplied by an 8-inch bellows of its own giving an enormous power, so that when added to the full organ it seems almost to double the volume and force of sound. The tone is round and sonorous, but cannot really be characterized by anything but *tremendous.*

Of the "tree reeds," the "Euphone" is a 16-foot stop, and a new feature in American organs—well deserving its name. The "Vox Angelica" is an 8-foot stop of a certain weird and supernatural effect. The "Vox Humana" is similar, but is intended to represent a chorus of human voices. Its effect is distant and most delicious, the peculiar voicing giving a strange sound of articulation, as if the words could almost be distinguished, though of a foreign tongue. It most resembles, perhaps, the unnaturally sweet and spirit-like chorals of the Pope's singers, which, sounding from some remote chapel, sometimes greet the listening ears of loiterers along the vast nave of St. Peter's, in Rome.

But space fails for more detailed description. As a whole the organ is a superb success.

THE EXHIBITION

last evening was in some respects a success; in others a failure. In the first place, the brethren held on to their prayer-meeting and its addenda until 9:30 o'clock, and then, when the patience of the tired audience was exhausted, Dr. WILLCOX began his operations. The several organs were pleasantly and picturesquely displayed, and some very startling and novel effects were introduced; but it was evident from first to last that the organist was mainly interested in the successful development of the "swell," whose wonderful power he notably exhibited. The flute and vox humana stops are peculiarly rich and sweet-voiced, and the tuba mirabilis amply justified their striking cognomen.

On Tuesday evening next a public exhibition is to be given. Tickets are to be sold for the benefit of the church, although the builders have charge of the programme. Mr. WILLCOX, of the building firm, and Mr. MULLER, the church organist, will play; but at latest accounts there was some hitch about securing the greatest of living organists, Mr. MORGAN, for the occasion. The exhibition of the finest organ on the continent, without the services of Mr. MORGAN, would be quite parallel to the play of "Hamlet," with *Hamlet* left out.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Between Brazil and Paraguay.

Temporary Suspension of Active Operations.

Position of the Contending Armies—The General Situation.

Bombardment of the Allied Camp by the Paraguayans.

Insurrection in the Argentine Republic.

A Portion of the Spanish Pacific Squadron at Rio Janeiro.

The steamship *South America*, from Rio Janeiro July 2, arrived at this port last evening. We are indebted to Purser BAILEY for the prompt delivery of our letters and files of Brazilian papers.

OUR RIO JANEIRO CORRESPONDENCE

Lull in Active Operations—President Lopez Preparing to Receive the Brazilian Attack—Losses in the Last Battles—Bombardment of the Allied Camp by Lopez—The Spanish Pacific Fleet.

RIO JANEIRO, Monday, July 2, 1866.

It will cause your readers some surprise to learn that for more than one month no active operations have taken place in Paraguay. Neither the allied army nor the Brazilian fleet have done the least in the shape of a forward movement toward the conclusion of this ruinous war, although one would very naturally expect that the allied commander would strain every nerve and push on to the final blow at once, especially having, as they do, before and around them the most heart-rending picture imaginable; no less than 12,000 men sick with diarrhœa and fever caught in LOPEZ's marshy territory; horses dying by hundreds, which is a great loss to their artillery, and the Paraguayans gaining by this inexplicable delay most invaluable time.

The latest advices from the seat of war, 7th ult., state that LOPEZ hardly allows his troops rest, but keeps them at work day and night fortifying his encampment and drilling, the better to prepare them for the great attack which the allies will make on them sooner or later. This ought to have been executed soon after the battle of the 24th of May; and if the allied commanders delay it much longer, I am afraid that, instead of a grand assault, it will be simply a grand failure, for they will scarcely have troops enough left for skirmishing.

Widely different from the first reports are the official accounts received here within the last two weeks from the field of battle; intense has been the grief felt by all classes for the many valuable lives sacrificed on the field of Tuyuty. The Brazilians had one General killed and one wounded, 20 Colonels and many other officers put *hors de combat*, making a total of about 3,000 men; the Argentines and Orientals about 1,500. The Paraguayan losses cannot be ascertained correctly, but are calculated at 1,000 to 1,500 more than those of the allies, say between 5,000 and 6,000. Their loss in material of war was four brass guns, three standards, twelve military chests, and a large number of muskets, lances, &c.

Instead of the division of PORTO ALEGRE being close to the bank of the Parana River, as I stated in a former letter, it is officially known now that it is encamped three leagues off, with a few pickets on the opposite side of the Itapira, where the Paraguayans have fortified themselves, and are reported to be awaiting reinforcements, having now only about 2,000 men.

A flotilla of small gunboats, detached from the fleet for the purpose of transporting Baron PORTO ALEGRE's forces across the Parana, had not yet arrived, and it is feared that before reaching the Paso of Itapira it would have to encounter a serious obstacle at Tranquera do Loret , ten miles below, in the fire of a Paraguayan battery said to have been placed there very lately.

By information received in the Province of Rio Grande it seems that the Baron's division has not suffered any sickness, and that his troops are in fine condition and eager for the moment of crossing over to Itapira.

One of the reasons given for the inaction of Gen. MITRE is the non-arrival of PORTO ALEGRE; but if nothing is attempted against Curupaity before his incorporation with the main army, three more months will have elapsed, and as many thousand lives will have been lost by the banks of Estero Bellaco, perhaps the most deadly of all the swamps of Paraguay.

Perhaps more than was reasonable has been expected from Admiral TAMANDARE and his five vessels; however that may be, it is certain that he did not profit by the opportunity he once had of ascending the river; and as the water in the navigable channels of the Parsguay does not exceed eight feet now, his most powerful vessels, the iron-clads, will have to lie at anchor out of shot of Curupuity, and so will be unable to render any service in coöperating with the army. Some of the iron-clads are said to be aground, and with but little hope of being got off before the next rise in the river, which will not take place again for some months.

Two more iron-clads lately arrived from England are to be sent down in a few days to reinforce the fleet. What the Admiral will do with so many ships in such narrow waters is not easily imagined, when it is suspected that he cannot move those already under his command.

A week after the news of the battle of the 24th May arrived here, a rumor got abroad that Government would immediately call for more troops. They are certainly needed in Paraguay, but no steps have been taken by the authorities, as yet, for that purpose, and it is very doubtful whether any more can be easily raised, as the whole country was given to understand that fifty-two thousand men of the Allied army were more than a match for ten such Republics as Paraguay.

In the midst of my letter per *South America* I have had to stop to read the news from the Plate, brought by an English steamer, just come in. As the American packet leaves very soon, I can only give your readers a very brief account of a bombardment by the Paraguayans on the 14th ult., against the allied camp.

LOPEZ, with many pieces of his heaviest artillery, opened fire on the allies, and kept it up for five or six hours, doing great execution on their lines by the bursting of shells and other missiles among their tents. It appears that the allied artillery must have been considerably damaged, because the allies say: "Our artillery attempted for a few moments to reply, but then ceased, perhaps owing to the wind being against us."

The cry is unanimous against Gen. MITRE's incapacity. The Paraguayans, although undoubtedly the weakest, have once more, as usual, not waited for the enemy to attack them.

Admiral TAMANDARE still lies at anchor two or three leagues below Curupaity. It is reported that one of his iron-clads has been got off, but no attempt made to ascend the river.

A certain Col. CORDOBA has been arrested at Catamarca, a Northern Province of that Confederacy, for being the ringleader of an insurrection against the Government. Details have not been given yet.

No improvement in money matters have we experienced since my last; on the contrary, the news brought by the last packet from England has completely depressed our market, and very little or no business is transacted. Gold has attained an unprecedented premium—45 to 50 per cent.

The agent for COLLINS' line of telegraph is very sanguine in his hopes of obtaining the grant and subvention for this line in a very few days, and, by all the information I can gather, I think the Government will sign the contract in a short time. Success to this grand enterprise is the earnest desire of all parties here.

The Captain (B. D. MANTON) of an American steamer that has been in the Brazilian service for some time, hearing that there was a probability of more troops being sent south, has offered his vessel to the Government gratis. The Rio Press has duly eulogized him for this act, which reflects great honor on the American name.

Prof. AGASSIZ returns to the States by the present packet. His lectures gave the greatest satisfaction to all who listened to them. They have been printed and are now sold for the benefit of military invalids as a gift from the eminent naturalist.

Three of the famous vessels of the Spanish squadron lately in the Pacific have arrived here. They are

the *Blanca*, *Almanza* and *Villa de Madrid*, bearing the flag of Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ. A great deal of sickness (scurvy) prevails on board, in consequence of the r having been more than eighteen months on allowance of hard t ck and salt junk only.

Brazil has again opened its purse to the Argentines in a loan of $500,000, contracted through Messrs. BARING BROS. of London. It is expected that each European packet will bring out £50,000 of it. This liberality is certainly very laudable, but people here are of opinion that true charity begins at home.

B.

BRAZIL.

Departure of Prof. Agassiz—The War in Paraguay—Critical Position of the Allied Camp.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday July 2, 1866.

Three Spanish steamers have arrived from Callao, and the whole fleet is expected here, all on the way home. The scurvy is very bad on board.

Prof. AGASSIZ and lady leave by the steamer *South America* for home.

Exchange nominal at 23¾d. Flour higher. Coffee dull and stock increasing. Freights nominal at 30s. @40s.

LOPEZ had brought cannon from Humaita and commenced the bombardment of the allied camp. The situation of the latter was critical, and called for the immediate expulsion of the Paraguayans from their strong position or the abandonment of the invasion.

THE TURF.

Saratoga Races—Fourth Day.

SARATOGA, Friday, July 27.

The races still continue to be as largely and fashionably attended as on the previous days, and the weather equally as propitious. A gentle breeze tempered the sun's rays most agreeably, and a more delightful day for the enjoyment of racing could not have been desired. The constant influx of visitors to the Springs brings increased patronage to the racing, and up to this time the receipts for admission by the Association are fully equal to those of last year, when the number of visitors to Saratoga was double that of the present season. The truth is, that the majority of those who patronize the racing this year have come specially for that purpose, and not as visitors to the Springs; the number of prominent turfmen from the Southern and Western States being greater than was ever before assembled at one meeting.

THE FIRST RACE

was a selling race for a purse of $300, dash of a mile and a half, with allowances in weight in proportion to the price they were entered to be sold for. The entries were: Col. MCDANIELS' s. g. by *Arlington*, 5 years, entered to be sold for $600, and to carry 97 pounds; A. W. MARSHALL's g. h. *Fordham*, 5 years, entered for $1,000, and carrying 107 pounds; and COFFEE & MOORE's b. f. *Blue Flag*, 4 years, entered for $300, and carrying 81 pounds. *Blue Flag* was the favorite, both in the pools and betting, selling in the former for $500; *Fordham*, $100; *Arlington*, $75; in the latter $100 to $40 was freely offered that she won. *Blue Flag* made the best use of her feather weight by making the running from the start, was never approached, and won with ridiculous ease by four lengths. *Fordham* never tired in any part of the race, and there was a general feeling of surprise that a jockey, who had so long maintained an unsullied reputation on the American turf, should have lent himself to such a disreputable swindle on the part of the owner of the gray horse. The affair ought to have been brought under the cognizance of the Association, for action to be taken in the matter. *Arlington* was second, six lengths before *Fordham*. Time, 2:42¾. The last mile was run in 1:49.

Moore & Coffee enter b. f. Blue Flag, four years old, by Lexington, dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock. To be sold for $300.......... 1
David McDaniel enters s. g., five years old, by Arlington, dam Lucy Haxall, by Revenue. To be sold for $600.......... 2
A. W. Marshall enters g. h. Fordham, five years old, by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity, by Glencoe. To be sold for $1,000.......... 3
Time—2:43¾.

THE SECOND RACE

was three-mile heats, for all ages, for a purse of $1,000, and for which Capt. T. BUFORD's ch. h. *Onward*, four years, and MOORE & COFFEE's b. h. *Beacon* were the only entries. Notwithstanding *Onward* has never yet sustained a defeat, and is known to be a game, honest horse, the prestige of *Beacon*, who ran a good race with *Kentucky* for the cup on Wednesday, was so great that $200 to $100 was offered and taken that he won. The friends of *Onward* stood pluckily up, and backed him to win an immense stake at the above quoted odds.

FIRST HEAT.—*Onward*, on the inside, cut out the work, and led a length and a half on the first mile in 1.55. On the second mile he widened the gap, leading three lengths as they passed the stand on the second mile; time 3.43. On the backstretch *Beacon* made his effort, but *Onward*, after a short struggle, shook him off easily, and won the heat, amid immense cheering, by a length and a half, in 5.33¾.

SECOND HEAT.—The betting was now $100 to $15 on *Onward*, the backers of *Beacon* eagerly seeking to hedge their mony. *Onward* did not cool off well, being evidently distressed by the preceding heat, and many shrewd judges seeing this, posted off to the betting nag and took the odes so freely offered on him. A good start was effected, both horses going a most together to the quarter-pole, *Onward* having his neck in front, and at the half-mile pole he was a clear length ahead. *Beacon* tried, but unsuccessfully, to reach him on the third quarter, and *Onward* galloped across the score on the first mile four lengths ahead; time, 1:49. And now one of those occurrences which show the "glorious uncertainty of the turf" took place. *Onward* on going round the turn, fully four lengths in front, suddenly threw up his head, bolted across the track, and obstinately refused to move. His rider tried all he knew to get him to go, but the sulky brute, thinking he had had enough of it, refused to budge. *Beacon* galloped on alone twice round, and amid tumultuous excitement won the race, *Onward* being distanced. Time—6:38½.

SECOND RACE—Purse of $1,000; three-mile heats:
Moore & Coffey's b. h. Beacon.......... 2 1
Capt. Buford's ch. c. Onward.......... 1 dis.
Time—5:33¾; 6:38½.

THE THIRD RACE.

was a dash of 1¾ miles, for a purse of $500. There were entered *Arcola, Luther, Nannie Butler, Julius* and *Knight of St. George* filly, but the latter was drawn on account of lameness. In the pools *Arcola* sold for $3,100; *Luther*, $400; *Julius*, $210; and *Nannie Butler*, $100. A good start was had, *Arcola* leading at the quarter-pole, with *Julius* second, and the other two head and head. Passing the stand, *Arcola* led two lengths, *Julius* and *Butler* close together, and *Luther* last. LITTLEFIELD now pulled *Arcola* back, and *Julius* took up the running. At the half-mile pole *Julius* was half a length before *Butler*, *Arcola* two lengths behind. The latter waited until near the three-quarter pole before he made his effort, and a magnificent race all the way up the homestretch resulted in in *Julius* winning the race by a neck, *Arcola* never quite reaching him. A finer finish was never witnessed. *Luther* was third, and *Butler* fourth. Time, 3:10¼.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of 1¾ miles, for all ages, purse $560.

ENTRIES.

1. Jno. Hunter enters b. h. Arcola, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Topaz, by Imp. Glencoe. Orange, with crimson sash.......... 2
2. G. Ward enters b. f., 4 years old, by Imp. Knight of St. George, dam by Albion. Green, with orange belt.......... dr.
3. D. McDaniel enters b. h. Julius, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Julia, by Glencoe. Blue and red.......... 1
4. D. McCoun enters M. H. Sandford's b. m. Nannie Butler, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Tokay, by Imp. Yorkshire. Blue and Red.......... 4
5. J. W. Weldon enters b. h. Luther, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Belle Lewis, by Imp. Glencoe. Red and maroon.......... 3

Time—3:10¼.

Local Politics.

MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN (E. D.) JOHNSON CLUB—ADOPTION OF A PLATFORM.

The first public meeting of the Eastern District Johnson Club took place last evening at Sanger Hall, No. 134 South Sixth-street. The President of the Club, C. R. ATWATER, Esq., occupied the chair, and Mr. NEVINS acted as Secretary *pro tem.* The President delivered an address of some length, calling upon all conservative citizens to rally to the support of President JOHNSON. The following platform of principles was adopted:

ARTICLE 1. That the Union is perpetual and indissoluble.

2. That the equality of States and the right of representation is solemnly guarnteed. That the right of each House of Congress to judge of the election and qualifications of its members, and that no member should be admitted to either House in whose loyalty there is reasonable doubt.

3. That Slavery is abolished in all the States and Territories, and should never in any form be tolerated.

4. That each State should prescribe the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the right of each State to regulate its domestic affairs should be maintained.

6. That as no State could withdraw from the Union, there can be no readmission to the Union, and that all enabling acts for that purpose are improper.

7. That in no event shall the Government directly or indirectly make remuneration for slaves liberated, nor in any manner pay or become responsible for any portion of the debts or liabilities incurred by the States lately in rebellion.

A Committee of three was appointed to confer with the Western District Johnson Club, several new members were enrolled, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

APPOINTMENTS.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 27.

POSTMASTERS CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations for Postmasters:

Egbert Lenburgh, Catskill, N. Y.; Nathaniel B. Holmes, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Wm. R. Remington, Canton, N. Y.; Wm. Holland, West Troy, N. Y.; Rensselaer Ackly, Roundout, N. Y.; Henry French, North Bridgewater, N. Y.; Augustus E. Day, Webster, Mass.; Geo. M. Osgood, Cambridge, Mass.; John M. Earle, Worcester, Mass.; Nathan K. Noble, East Cambridge, Mass.; Daniel Woodbury, South Danvers, Mass.; Geo. L. Guild, Quincy, Mass.; John Chapman, Salem, Mass.; Geo. H. Chase, Lynn, Mass.; Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater, Mass.; John M. Duffie, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Josiah Childs, Westborough, Mass.; Cyrus W. Ruggles, Brookline, Mass.; John Backup, Roxbury, Mass.; Wm. H. Haskill, Gloucester, Mass.; Samuel Raymond, Andover, Mass.; James McKinsey, Elpton, Md.; John L. Haines, Jr., Great Falls, N. H.; Wm. B. Morrill, Exeter, N. H.; Jacob H. Hockstetter, Nebraska City, Nebraska; Geo. R. Smith, Omaha City, Nebraska; Curtiss H. Pyle, Yreka, Cal.; Geo. Powland, Sacramento, Cal.; Simon M. Cutler, San Jose, Cal.; Jas. Hunter, Petatama, Cal.; Frank G. Guild, Nevada City, Cal.; Andrew J. McKenzie, Downieville, Cal.; Jas. P. DeBruler, Evansville, Ind.; Geo. B. Roberts, Laporte, Ind.; Peter Steck, Uniontown, Penn.; Jas. Bingham, Hollysdayburgh, Penn.; S. S. Hill, Pit Hole City; Penn.; John Read, Huntington, Penn.; Pugh Artress, Greensburgh, Penn.; John C. Boyle, New Brighton, Penn.; Mary Lawrence, Minersville, Penn.; Wm. M. Brown, Reading, Penn.; Margaret Sillyman, Pottsville, Penn.; Ezra A. Carman, Newark, N. J.; James Tiernan, Bordentown, N. J.; Stephen M. Dunn, Plainfield, N. J.; Luther T. Hana, Elizabethport, N. J.; Joseph H. Possell, Freeport, N. J.; Wm. B. Robertson, Salem, N. J.; Abiel M. Condit, Orange, N. J.; John P. Jenkins, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Arthur H. Grimshaw, Wilmington, Del.; Benjamin F. Small, Carson City, Nevada; "Comfort Patch," Warren, Ohio; Augustus Frazier, Kenton, Ohio; Daniel P. Benton, Oxford, Ohio; Enos Foreman, Wooster, Ohio; Chas. M. Wiseman, Lancaster, Ohio; Jesse Webb, Salem, Ohio; Wm. Lewis, Xenia, Ohio; Richard S. Elpins, Akron, Ohio; Chas. L. Moore, Youngstown, Ohio; Milton W. Parsons, Miamisville, Ohio; Seth Marshall, Painsville, Ohio; Andrew F. Russell, Danville, Pa.; Em. C. Hamilton, Lewiston, Pa.; George N. Patten, Altoona, Pa.; William C. Wiley, Washington, Pa.; Judson P. Lathrope, Montrose, Pa.; George Zeiner, Carlisle, Pa.; Evan Roberts, Johnston, Pa.; Mrs. Mary Bevard, West Point, N. Y.; Thomas S. Dawes, Saugerties, N. Y.; Edward P. Pickett, Lansingburg, N. Y.; Caleb S. Clay, Kingston, N. Y.; Daniel S. Carswell, Fort Edward, N. Y.; John H. Seekreg, Ithaca, N. Y.; Daniel T. Pickering, Elmira, N. Y.; Sylvester R. Taylor, Oswego, N. Y.; George B. Winslow, Gouveneur, N. Y.; Cornelius W. Creed, Pelham, N. Y.; Francis Finch, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Chas. McCortie, Greenpoint, N. Y.; Chas. Hernbeck, Hancock, Mich.; Edward F. Douglass, Houghton, Mich.; Daniel P. Waite, Rockland, Mich; Noyes L. Anedy, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jackson M. Wood, Hudson, Mich.; Robert Allen, Austin, Nevada; E. G. Randall, Portland, Oregon; Peter Tabler, Martinsburgh, West Va; J. L. Loomis, Independence, Iowa; Wm. A. Benton, McGregor, Iowa; Charles O. Eastman, Claremont, N. H.; Henry P. Rolfe, Concord, N. H.; David Batchelder, Amesbury, Mass.; Adam Hunt, Milford, Mass.; Newell Sherman, Waltham, Mass.; Hadley P. Burrell, Chelsea, Mass.; J. B. Fairbanks, Noleck, Mass.; Enoch B. Gibbs, Clinton, Mass.; Wm. H. De Costa, Charlestown, Mass.; Archibald McMaster, Watertown, Mass.; George Henry, Medford, Mass.; Nathan Wyman, Woburn, Mass.; Thomas A. Morgan, Beverly, Mass.; Stephen P. Hathaway, Marblehead, N. Y.; Lorenzo W. Joy, Northampton, N. Y.; Jeremiah H. Bardwell, East Hampton, N. Y.; J. L. Skinner, Amherst, Mass.; Lews Memaim, Greenfield, Mass.; Thornton K. Ware, Fitsburgh, Mass.; D. H. Kimmall, Mechanicsburgh, Penn.; John S. Metcalfe, Lincoln, Ill.; Chauncy S. Wood, Sycamore, Ill.; Clayton M. Bonham, Lacon, Ill.; James M. Corey, Waukegan, Ill.; William E. Pitt, Jerseyville, Ill.; Jerry Baker, Wilmington, Ill.; Edwin B. Mason, Lasalle, Ill.; Chas. W. Houghton, Mattoon, Ill.; Daniel McDonald, Princeton, Ill.; John H. Warren, Henry, Ill.; Alfred L. Spinner, Bucksport, Me.; Benj. G. Dennison, Brunswick, Me.; Arnula J. Wilson, Barre, Mass.; Jas. Walden, Willimantic, Conn.; Mathew Wilcox, South Norwalk, Conn.; Theo. J. Daskam, Stamford, Conn.; Chas. Olmsted, Norwalk, Conn.; Jas. D. Howell, Fair Haven, Conn.; Walter Gladden, New Britain, Conn.; Robt. C. Marmore, Derby, Conn.; Edward A. Brown, Danbury, Conn.; Geo. Dudley, West Winsted, Conn.; Washington O'Donoughew, Flint, Mich.; DeWitt C. Gage, Sagenaw, Mich.; John J. Thompson, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Wm. Mull, Sagenaw, Mich.; Webster Anderson, Tecumseh, Mich.; Wm. H. Campbell, Dowigiac, Mich.; David B. Purmton, Cold Water, Mich.; Hiram J. Marvin, Allegany, Mich.; Tollman W. Hall, Battle Creek, Mich.; Seth Lewis, Marshall, Mich.; Amos Root, Jackson, Mich.; Henry S. Raymond, Bay City, Mich.; Samuel Russell, Hillsdale, Mich.; Robert Iredell, Morristown, Pa.; David Phillips, Mahony City, Pa.; Wm. B. Darlington, Westchester, Pa.; Jas. F. Righten, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; John J. Hoon, Easton, Pa.; Jas. M. Deering, Saco, Me.; Samuel S. Hunlow, Belfast, Me.; Miles G. Andrews, Rockland, Me.; Nelson G. Falls, Thomaston, Me.; Dwight Barnard, Calais, Me.; Chas. C. Norton, Eastport, Me.; Andrew Miller, Raleigh, N. C.

ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The following nominations were also confirmed:

Abram Edwards, Register of Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.; George W. Dennison, Register of Land Office at Little Rock, Ark.; John Kirkwood, Receiver of Public Moneys; L. G. Czaptay, Consul at Bucharist; Nathan Wilkinson and John H. Broadhead, as Commissioners under the act to reimburse the State of West Virginia for moneys expended in suppressing the rebellion; S. R. Howlett, Secretary of the Territory of Idaho; R. D. Evans, to be a Master in the navy; Dennis W. Millan, to be a Master in the navy; Jesse O. Norton, to be Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois; Edward N. Whitehouse, of Illinois; John McMahon, of Massachusetts; Theodore S. Thompson, of Massachusetts; Wm. J. Thompson, of Maryland; Henry G. Colby, of Vermont; J. R. Canody, of New-York; and Chas. H. Cooke, of New-York, to be Assistant Paymasters in the navy, to fill vacancies in that grade, authorized by the act of May 8, 1866; Thomas J. Jordan, to be Internal Revenue Assessor of the Fourteenth Collection District of Pennsylvania; Francis W. Kellogg, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Alabama; William E. Bond, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of North Carolina;

The Senate also confirmed the following confirmations:

Orlando B. Wilcox, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the first Collection District of Michigan.

J. L. Hayes, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Texas.

A. W. Morrow, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Lousiana.

Surveyor of Customs—Doddridge C. Trader, of Memphis, Tenn.

To be Rear-Admirals—Theodorus Bailey, to follow John A. Dahlgren, Henry H. Bell, Henry R. Thatcher, Sylvanus W. Godon, James S. Palmer, Wm. Rauford, Stephen C. Rowan.

To be Commodores—Samuel Phillips Lee, to follow J. A. Winslow, James P. McKinstry, Oliver S. Glisson, Melancthon Smith, Charles S. Boggs, Augustus H. Kelty, Henry Walker, Thornton A. Jenkins, John B. Marchand, Wm. Rogers Taylor, Benjamin F. Sands, Daniel B. Ridgeley, Charles Steedman, James Alden.

To be Captains—Enoch G. Parrot, Wm. Reynolds, Tobias Stanley, Wm. H. Macomb, Wm. E. Leroy, Roger N. Stembel, J. R. Madison Mullancy, C. R. P. Rodgers, Napoleon Collins, Reed Worden, Stephen D. Trenchard, Melancthon B. Woolsey, Alexander Murray, Edward Donaldson, John C. Howell, Daniel Aurman, Robert H. Wyman, George B. Balch, Toxhall A. Parker, Robert Poynshend, John Guest, Donald McN. Fairfax, John M. B. Clitz, Andrew Bryson, James H. Spotts, John P. Bankhead, J. W. A. Nicholson, Thos. G. Corbin.

To be Lieutenants—Charles McGregor, Ira Harris, Jr., Douglass R. Caswell, George W. Coffin.

To be Rear-Admirals on the Retired List—Commodores John D. Sloat, Wm. Mervine, Thos. Crabbe, John R. Montgomery, Cornelius K. Stribling, Joshua R. Sands, Charles H. Bell, Geo. F. Pearson, Charles Wilkes, James L. Lardner.

To be Lieutenant-Commanders—Lieuts. C. M. Schoonmaker, Thomas S. Spencer, Jos. D. Marvin.

To be Commodore on the Retired List—Capt. Wm. K. Latimer.

To be Master Ensigns—Wm. C. Wise, Douglass R. Cassell, Chas. D. Sigsbee, Geo. M. McClune, Geo. T. Davis and Geo. B. Glidden.

To be Passed Assistant Paymaster—Assistant Paymaster Robert P. Lisle.

To be Surgeon—Passed Assistant Surgeon Grove S. Beardsley.

To be Commanders—Clarke H. Welles, Homer C. Blake, S. P. Quackenbush, Earl English, Joseph M. Bradford, Rugant B. Lowry, John H. Upshur, Francis S. Thornton, Wm. D. Whiting, J. R. De Krafft, Oscar C. Badger, Thomas C. Harris, Stephen B. Luce, John L. Davis, Alexander H. Semmes, Wm. T. Truxton, Wm. K. Mays, James E. Jewett, T. Scott Fillebrown, Edward E. Stone, Walter N. Queen, Ralph Chandler, H. R. Breeze, L. A. Kimberly, George N. Norris, Daniel L. Braine, George E. Belknap, Edward P. Williams, David B. Harmony, John J. Crowen, Jas. P. Foster, John Irwin, James H. Greer, Elias Kohen, Aaron N. Weaver, James H. Gillis, Wm. E. Fitzhugh, Chas. A. Cushman, Henry A. Adams, Jr., Geo. Brown, Jas. W. Shirk, John G. Walker, Francis M. Ramsay.

To be Lieutenant-Commanders—Sullivan D. Ames to follow Thomas L. Swann; J. Crittenden Watson, Henry B. Robeson, Antoine R. McNair, Wm. Henry Barton, Francis S. Brown, Henry DeH. Manley, Wm. Whitehead, Edward A. Valker, Winfield S. Schley, Silas Casey, Jr., Wm. T. Sampson, Alfred T. Snell, Wm. F. Stewart, Geo. P. Ryan, Geo. M. Bache, Bartlett J. Cromwell, Geo. W. Hayward, Chas. E. McKay, John W. Philips, Henry F. Picking, Fred. Rodgers, Francis O. Davenport, Horace E. Mullan, John Weidman, John F. McGlensy, Sylvanus Backus, Edgar C. Merriman, Edwin T. Brower, John H. Rowland, Marreau Forrest; Frederick R. Smith, Joseph P. Robertson, Charles L. Huntington, Rufus H. Duer, Lewis Kempff, Smith W. Nichols, Archibald M. Mitchell, Nathaniel W. Thomas, Francis J. Higginson, John McFarland, George W. Sumner, Benjamin F. Day, Stephen A. McCarty, Henry C. Tallman, James D. Graham, Wm. R. Bridgeman, Alex. H. McCormick, Henry L. Johnson, Albert S. Barker, Martin W. Saunders, Charles S. Catlin, Charles S. Blake, John R. Bartlett, Oliver H. Batchelder, Silas W. Terry, John H. Reed, Morrill Miller, Frederick J. Noel, Frederick Pearson, Edward N. Kellogg, Richard S. Cheer, La Rue P. Adams, John J. Reed, Walter Abbott, Edwin F. Woodward, Henry B. Ramsey, George M. Brown, George W. Wood, Charles W. Tracy, Genove K. Heeswell, Edward P. Preble, Mortimer L. Johnson, Edwin M. Shepherd.

To be Naval Constructors—John Leuthall, Samuel M. Pook, Benj. F. Delano, Josiah Hanscom, Melwin Simmons, Edwin Hartt, Thos. Davidson.

There were other naval confirmations of lower grades.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn—The Injunctions—New-York to be Disinfected at Once—The Red House Seized—The Board and the Collector of the Port—Other Matters.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, Dr. CRANE resumed his attack upon the Common Council of Brooklyn, and charged that that body had corruptly omitted to exercise its functions, and thus rendered itself responsible for the existence of a pestilence in the city. The Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn was once a section of low, flat ground, filled with ponds which were connected with each other; and as that part of the city grew, the corporation put streets directly across these ponds, and thus the natural water-courses were severed. The Engineer of the Board of Health had recommended that culverts be built to restore these water-courses to their original condition, and Dr. CRANE and Mr. BERGEN, the Committee to whom the Board of Health has entrusted the task of cleansing and disinfecting the ward, had indorsed the recommendation. Dr. CRANE had a memorial from the Common Council, assuming that all sanitary powers had been transferred from the City Government to the Health Board, and asking the Board to appropriate $15,000 for cleaning the streets, removing garbage and the like. The Doctor could not recall any ordinance under which the Board may legally comply with the Brooklyn Common Council's request. The Board's Committee having in charge the cleansing and disinfection of the Sixth and Twelfth Wards employed eighty men last week, and visited, cleansed and disinfected every house, cellar, privy, and sink in the ward, and distributed an enormous quantity of sulphate of iron in combination with chloride of lime. The Committee had found very few diarrhœa cases, and they had ascertained the remarkable fact that of the five hundred members of the Father Matthew Society dwelling in the ward not one had been attacked by cholera.

Commissioner ACTON remarked that of the sixteen thousand members of the Father Matthew Society, in New-York, not one had yet suffered an attack of cholera.

Dr. CRANE, resuming, said that the Brooklyn Common Council never surrendered the power of making contracts; it was only when existing contracts were to be enforced that the Council discovered that its powers had been transferred to the Board of Health. The Council made the street-cleaning, night-soil, and offal contracts, and bound the city to supply offal piers for the contractors; but the City Government never gave Messrs. FRANCIS SWIFT & Co. more than one pier, and now a Brooklyn Court has enjoined him from using that—so that at this moment there is no place whence the filth of Brooklyn may be taken out of the city.

The Board having authorized Dr. CRANE and Mr. BERGEN to continue their work and complete the cleansing of Brooklyn, Secretary CLARK read the following:

LETTER FROM DR. CONKLING.

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: The buildings on the southeast corner of VanBrunt-street and Hamilton-avenue have been occupied since Saturday evening, the 21st instant, the main building as a hospital and the one adjoining as a house of refuge for those in whose families deaths from cholera had occurred.

There have been twelve patients admitted to the hospital. Of these five have died, one has been discharged, and six remain at the present time, all of whom are recovering. Three families have been removed into the house of refuge. Great objection is made by families that should be removed, to occupying a house so near the hospital. Should the disease spread, it will be necessary to make arrangements for a building for that purpose in another part of the District. The Inspectors report that every family in the Twelfth Ward (excepting a few blocks of a better class of residents on high ground,) has been visited within the last three days. Eleven cases of cholera were reported; also a number of cases of diarrhœa which were under medical treatment. A very large force of men have been employed in cleaning the Ward. All cellars and yards have been cleaned and limed, and the privies disinfected. Men are now employed in cleaning and disinfecting wherever it is needed, in those portions of the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth Wards that border on the East River, where cholera prevailed so extensively in previous epidemics.

Very respectfully, T. T. CONKLING, Assistant San. Supt. M. B. H.

THE NEW-YORK OFFAL CONTRACT.

Counselor TRACY, to whom the subject of breaking the contract for removing offal from the City had been referred, reported as follows: The contract between the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the late City Inspector and the Long Island Bone Laboratory, for the collection and removal of dead animals, blood, offal and other refuse matter from the City of New-York, for a period of 10 years, from April 15, 1865, for $15,000 a year, payable by the City, appears to have been made by order of the Common Council. The City Charter of 1857, section 38, particularly requires that all jobs or work requiring an expenditure of over $250 shall be done by contract, and that every such contract shall be founded upon sealed proposals or bids made in pursuance of advertisements in newspapers and shall be awarded to the lowest bidder. These plain provisions were totally disregarded in this case; and if the contract ever comes before a Court, in a proper action for testing its legality, and with the proper parties before the Court, it undoubtedly will be held void. But I do not deem it incumbent on this Board to institute such an action, or to treat the contract null and void without a judicial sentence of its illegality, unless some unforeseen emergency in the case of the public health should make a step of that sort necessary. In the meantime, this Board may properly enforce all the restraints and regulations and exact all the duties imposed on the contractors by the terms of the contract itself; and in case of their neglect to perform anything, the omission of which may be prejudicial to the public health, this Board may, and properly should, perform the same at the contractor's expense, as provided for in the fifth article of the contract.

SHIPS IN QUARANTINE.

A letter was read from Messrs. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON, owners of the bark *Ocean Home*, complaining of the action of the Health Officer, in requiring the Captain of their vessel to discharge her cargo in the stream. Dr. SWINBURNE informed the Board that it had been his inflexible rule to require every vessel from Havana, Matanzas, and other West India and Gulf ports, to exhibit a clean bill of health, and that he had granted a permit to Messrs. WOODRUFF & ROBINSON's vessel to discharge outside the Atlantic Dock; but that he had declined to permit any vessel from the West Indies to discharge inside that dock, it being, in his opinion, imprudent to do so. The Board referred the whole subject to Dr. SWINBURNE.

Counselor TRACY, to whom the Board had referred a communication from Collector SMYTHE, claiming the right to send to such piers as he pleased all ships which had been released from quarantine, reported thus: When a vessel, laden with dutiable goods, is discharged from quarantine and has the permit of the Health Officer, the Collector necessarily takes such control of her as may be requisite for securing the duties, and she lades and unlades only according to his permit. But although no longer subject to quarantine, the vessel and cargo are not beyond the observation and control of the Board of Health. If, in their judgment, the public health shall require, this Board of Health may order any vessel at the wharves of the City, or in their vicinity, to the Quarantine ground or some other place of safety, and may require all persons, articles or things landed into either New-York or Brooklyn from such vessel, to be seized and returned on board thereof, or removed to the Quarantine or other place of safety. * * * The granting by the Collector of a permit to land or unlade is subject to these sanitary regulations, and the vessel and cargo in the cases specified require the further permit of this Board.

THE CHOLERA HOSPITALS.

The weekly report of the Sanitary Superintendent was read, as follows:

To Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I beg respectfully to report that in consequence of the number of cases of cholera in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, and the impossibility of providing, in many instances, for their proper care at their own homes, it became necessary on Saturday last to procure at once a suitable building for use as an hospital.

The building known as the "Columbian Bakery," situated on the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Van Brunt-street, which was vacant, and both by situation and character fitted for the purpose, was, under the supervision of Assistant Superintendent CONKLING, occupied and fitted up as an hospital, and is still in use as such. The citizens in the immediate vicinity exhibited the best feeling, and immediately prepared and sent to the sick whatever was necessary in the way of nourishment.

The vacant building immediately adjoining the bakery, intended for a machine shop, has been used as a place of refuge for such persons as it became imperatively necessary to remove from the danger of infection until their dwellings could be cleansed and disinfected. The Assistant Superintendent has caused the infected locality to be thoroughly inspected, and has employed a number of men, horses and carts in cleansing and disinfecting the same.

In New-York the Battery Barracks have been occupied for hospital purposes under the immediate care of two inspectors, for the cure of such persons as cannot receive proper treatment at their own houses. All others attacked with the disease who have not already a physician, are attended at their homes by the various inspectors, whose time is now in great measure occupied in daily, or if necessary, hourly visits to the localities where the disease has appeared, where they give their professional care to all who either have premonitary symptoms, or have been exposed to infection, and also see that the premises are subjected to proper disinfection.

The police officers render the most prompt and valuable assistance in every way.

Respectfully, E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Sup't Met. Board of Health.

THE CITY TO BE CLEANED AT ONCE.

Attorney BLISS having reported that the servants of the Board had served 15,019 final orders for the abatement of nuisances in this City,

President SCHULTZ said: The question as to the manner of executing the final orders of the Board was referred to me at its last meeting for suggestion and report. Without criticising the plan thus far adopted, I think that for the immediate future some other and more ready method must be devised. We want prompt action. The work to be done in the next month, or two must be performed as soon as the evil or nuisance is made known. The making of "sewer connections," filling of "sunken lots," &c., can well await the action of the Board, but an overflowing privy or cesspool, a dirty yard or cellar, requiring only to be cleaned, whitewashed and disinfected, should be attended to without delay. To this end I suggest that several gangs of intelligent laborers be employed, each gang with a foreman to work (not simply to direct;) that these men in gangs of three to five go from house to house, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent, and do such cleaning and purifying as the sanitary condition of the property may require. If it should be deemed necessary for this Board to pass upon such orders, with a view of making the service performed a proper lien upon the property benefited, then more frequent meetings of the Board must be held. This can be done, it is believed, without serious inconvenience. The amount of work done to each piece of property will not be large, but it is so essential to the health of the City that it is believed that property owners will cheerfully pay the ten or twenty dollars which it may require to put their property in a good sanitary condition. With a view of putting this plan into execution, I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be requested to open an account to be called the "Sanitary Account," to which he shall charge all expenses, for labor and materials, for the execution of the sanitary orders of this Board. That he keep a separate account with each house, lot or property on which the money shall be expended, and render a bill for the same to the owner, lessee or tenant immediately after the work shall be done.

The Board passed the resolution without a dissenting voice, as it did, also, the following, likewise introduced by the President:

Whereas, In the reports of Sanitary Inspectors of this Board it is made to appear that the garbage and ashboxes which now occupy and encumber the sidewalks have become very offensive; therefore,

Resolved, That Superintendent DALTON be authorized and directed to cause all such offensive boxes to be removed, and the tenants or owners of the property upon which they are found to be notified that hereafter they must deliver their ashes and garbage to the street contractors, agreeably to section 68 of the Code of Health ordinances.

SEIZURE OF THE RED HOUSE, HARLEM.

On motion, Superintendent DALTON was authorized and directed immediately to seize and occupy, for hospital purposes, the Red House buildings, at East One Hundred and Sixth-street, Harlem.

BURIAL OF FOREIGNERS.

The following was received from Dr. HARRIS:

To the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: As we have endeavored in all cases of deceased strangers, known or believed to have family friends who might hereafter seek the remains, to have the bodies interred in separate graves, it gives me pleasure to inform you in that addition to the offer of such separate interments by the Commissioners of Charities, at a cost of $3 to the Board, or to us personally, Rev. Dr. ISAACS has generously proffered free burial and the funeral rites of the Jewish Church to any of the destitute or friendless dead of that people. Would it not be well to make known this well-timed charity of Rev. Dr. ISAACS, and the people he represents, and ask that various benevolent and religious organizations shall make arrangements that will enable us to procure the free burial of certain deceased strangers whose distant families justly appeal for an interment worthy of a civilized people? It is unworthy the State of New-York that any deceased stranger should be buried in a common trench or in an untableted grave.

ELISHA HARRIS, Register of Records.

In view of the presence of cholera the Board deemed it advisable to resume its semi-weekly meetings, and therefore adjourned to Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Amusements.

OPERATIC.—Mr. CHARLES LEVI has arranged with the managers of the Newport Academy of Music to open their new and elegant establishment with a grand concert troupe, on Tuesday, July 31. Among the members of the troupe are Mme. TABACCHI and Signors CARLO PATTI, MACCAFERRI, FORATTI and ROSA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—The Buislay Family give a complimentary benefit to Mr. WM. POST, at the New Bowery, to-night, after which the theatre will be closed for the season.

WALLACK'S.—Mr. MOSS closes the house to-night, so that he may be prepared to produce on Monday next the long-expected drama of "Shamus O'Brien."

THE RIO GRANDE.

Revival of Trade—Cortinas Expelled from Matamoras—The French Still Hold Monterey—News from Honduras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 27.

The steamer *Clinton* from Brazos has arrived, bringing up the Ninety-fifth Regiment United States troops and officers.

The Rio Grande Valley was quiet and trade reviving.

CORTINAS caused continued trouble at Matamoras, and had been expelled from that city. Gambling was universal there.

The French number 4,000 at Monterey, and hold all the interior.

The Liberals are buying all the arms and accoutrements sold at auction by the United States in Brownsville.

The steamer *Exact* from British Honduras reports that the Indian war continues. The colony was quiet. The Government had set apart some land for Southern emigrants.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 27.

The warehouses of THOMAS BURKE, on Second between Myrtle and Spruce streets, containing 200 bales of cotton, belonging to CARR & LUKE, a considerable quantity of salt, hay and oats, were burned last night. Total loss about $50,000; mostly insured.

The Philadelphia Collectorship.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 27.

The *Evening Telegraph* publishes a call signed by a large number of merchants, for a meeting to protest against the removal of the present Collector of this port, Col. WILLIAM B. THOMAS, and the appointment of W. F. JOHNSTON, of Pittsburgh, to the position.

Cholera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 27.

Five cases of cholera were reported by the Board of Health to-day up to 2 P. M., one of which proved fatal.

The Cholera at Tybee.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, July 27.

There have been twelve deaths from cholera and ten new cases during twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day. The disease is abating.

New-York Naval Officer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 27.

The President has nominated Col. LUDLOW to be Naval Officer for the Port of New-York.

CHOLERA IN HOBOKEN.—The case of the man MICHAEL WALSH, mentioned as having died in Hoboken on Tuesday night, at No. 113 Meadow-street, is reported by Dr. JAUME, an Italian physician, as a genuine case of Asiatic cholera, if there has ever been one in this country. Dr. JAUME for a number of years was engaged in the practice of his profession in Asia, where the cholera was prevalent, and is familiar with the disease. WALSH, who was a river junkman, was taken with a painless diarrhœa on Monday last, but continued at his work until Tuesday forenoon, when he was compelled to desist, and when Dr. J. was called in the evening, the patient was in a state of collapse, and died during the night. About 11 o'clock on Tursday forenoon, JOHN KELLY, residing in the same house, and who nursed WALSH on Tuesday night, and watched his remains until morning, was taken severely ill near the Police Station, with cholera symptoms; was furnished with a bottle of medicine, by Mr. CHAPEL, station-house keeper, and yesterday he was convalescent.

PERSONAL.—A. H. DAVENPORT, the actor, "Our Dolly," arrived yesterday in the steamer *Bellona* from London, after a brief tour in France and England, undertaken to restore his health, which failed him last season in New Orleans.

Sewing Machines—"Their Relative Value."

Opinion of one who "knows."

Mrs. SARAH P. RIPLEY, of Owego, N. Y., writes: "I know something of the relative value of Sewing Machines, having used nearly all the leading kinds of 'Lock-Stitch' machines, as well as yours. The latter I have found all that it is recommended to be. I am doing a large business for other people, *who now generally prefer to have their work done on the* 'WILLCOX & GIBBS' MACHINE."—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Baby-Jumper—A new invention. Price $8. Send for circular to LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-street. Also, carriages, hobby-horses, every style, invalid chairs, swings and toys.

John Taylor's Saloon, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, being closed, the business will be continued at No. 555 Broadway. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

A Word About Cholera.

THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

Read and be instructed thereby before casting this aside. Deal no longer in the foolish bravado of fearlessness (it is unfitting to men,) learn your duty and strive to perform it, if not for yourselves, for your families. Look at the records and judge for yourselves if it is not time to be up and doing. "Over"

1,200 DEATHS IN ONE WEEK.

Not all from cholera, we will allow, but Summer complaints must be charged with the vast increase of mortality. Do not shirk your part of the work on the Health Board, who are performing wonders, but help yourselves and the community. Would you wish to know how? Wear one of

DR. HULSE'S PROTECTORS,

which will insure you against such diseases. How do you know? Let me tell you in a way everybody may understand. Whenever and wherever cholera has raged, it has been discovered to avoid certain districts; no matter how it travels, within a certain radius it has never been known to visit. We can mention mining districts; a miner never takes the cholera. In the vicinity of gas-houses, the inhabitants are safe, as illustrated in former days in our own City; there was something in the air which destroyed the effects of the poison which generates this class of diseases.

This secret has been discovered by Dr. HULSE, and is placed in a pad to be suspended from the neck, and worn next the person. At first the odor is strong; it soon looses this, but acts just the same, and like a faithful friend, keeps you safe while you keep it near. Persons troubled with chronic diarrhœa would do well to try this. Remember these are all facts which none can deny. So now you know your duty perform it, and you may be spared to your family and friends, and death's cold hand in the shape of cholera may be driven from your doors. Ask for

DR. HULSE'S PROTECTOR.

For sale by all druggists.

HALL & RUCKEL, and DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.

J. V. HULSE & CO., Proprietors, No. 73 Pearl-st., New-York.

Sentence Has Been Passed

Against the admission of foreign perfumes, by the protective tariff; but were it otherwise, no French, German, or Italian extract or essence could compete with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS in the state of absolute perfection to which it has now been brought.

Keep it Handy for Sudden Emergencies.—An attack of cholera is generally preceded by a slight diarrhœa or derangement of the bowels, which, when properly treated, checks, and often eradicates the dread disease in its incipiency. No better remedy can be found for this diarrhœa, or for any affection of the bowels than JAYNE'S CARMINIATIVE BALSAM; a safe, prompt and effective medicine which has maintained its popularity for 30 years, and which everybody would do well to provide themselves with. Sold everywhere.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

All Families should have Dalley's MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR for the burns, cuts, bruises and skin diseases to which children are so liable. For mosquito bites, and as a dressing for sores, &c., it is invaluable; 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Notice to Sea-Bathers.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair neutralizes all bad effects of salt water upon the hair. The use of this invaluable article restores gray hair to its original color, giving it a soft and glossy appearance, no matter how often the hair is washed in water. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Are You Going Out of Town?

If so, don't fail to visit BROOKS' Boot and Shoe Emporium, and provide yourselves with an outfit. Elegant and fashionable Boots and Shoes at the lowest prices, for ladies, gents and children, and No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use.* ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

The Anti-Slavery Standard of to-day contains another important article on political affairs—"*Apprehension*"—from the pen of Wendell Phillips.

Nervous Headaches are instantly cured by one dose ("forty drops") of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all druggists.

Ladies for Long Branch, Saratoga, &c., get your supplies of Boots and Shoes from MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

JACKSON—BURROWS.—On Wednesday, July 25, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, EDWARD S. JACKSON to MARTHA, daughter of the late Barry H. Burrows, all of this City.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 26, of cholera infantum, THEOPHILUS, Jr., only son of Theophilus and Jane E. Anthony, aged 1 year, 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his grandfather, Thomas S. Cummings, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 26th-st., New-York, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BARNES.—At White Plains, on Wednesday, July 25, WILLIAM C. BARNES, aged 49 years, 9 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of White Plains Lodge No. 473, and Harlem Lodge No. 457, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the old Methodist Church, White Plains, on Saturday, July 28, at 12 M. Conveyances will be at the depot on the arrival of the 8:15 and 10 A. M. trains from New-York.

HARLEM LODGE, No. 457, F. & A. M.—A special communication of this Lodge will be held on Friday evening, the 27th inst., at 8 P. M., preparatory to attending the funeral of our late brother, WILLIAM C. BARNES.

WM. McCLELLAN, Acting Master.

BULL.—At New-Rochelle, on Friday, July 27, SOPHIA MATILDA, infant daughter of Alfred B. and Matilda A. Bull.

BUCKLEY.—On Friday morning, July 27, JULIETTE ANNE BUCKLEY, wife of Thomas C. T. Buckley, and daughter of James W. Gerard.

The friends of her husband, her father and the family, are requested to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

BENHAM.—On Friday, July 27, EMMA, daughter of A. K. and Emma Benham, aged 1 month.

BLAIR.—At Belvidere, N. J., on Friday morning, July 27, JOHN INSLEY, only son of D. Clinton and Mary A. Blair, aged 11 months and 4 days.

Funeral at the house of his parents, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, July 26, SAMUEL P. DAVIS, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Sabbath-school attached to Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, James Whyte Davis, No. 234 West 4th-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

HOPKINS.—At Ravenswood, on Thursday, July 26, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Rev. Judson H. and Elizabeth M. Hopkins, aged 13 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, with those of her grand-parents, Gilbert Hopkins and Pliny Freeman, are requested to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of Gilbert Hopkins, Ravenswood, on Saturday, July 28, at 1 P. M.

HARCOURT.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday, July 26, H. DEWITT HARCOURT, M. D., in his 52d year.

The funeral will take place from his residence, Sarah Ann-st., Tompkinsville, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HENSEY.—On Thursday, July 26, EUGENIE ROSA, only daughter of Thomas G. and Aminta M. Hensey, aged 9 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 3 P. M., at No. 31 West 4th-st.

MILLER.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Thursday, July 26, SILAS MILLER, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, July 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Jersey City by Northern Railroad at 9:15 A. M.

HOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 27, Mrs. R. N. MCRUER HOWELL, wife of Gilbert Howell, aged 33 years.

MYERS.—On Friday, July 27, FRANK S., only son of Stephen Y. and L. Alestia Myers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from their residence, No. 105 East 31st-st., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

PRINCE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 27, at 3½ P. M., LOUISA PRINCE, wife of Salem G. Prince, in her 58th year.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 80 Cumberland-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 28th inst., at 1½ P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will then be conveyed to Southold, L. I., for interment.

RAPALJE.—At New Lots, L. I., on Thursday afternoon, of congestion of the brain, CATHERINE ANN, daughter of Williamson and Elizabeth M. Rapalje, aged 2 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her parents' residence at New Lots, this day, (Saturday,) 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARDEE.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, July 26, at 9½ P. M., D. J. PARDEE, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place at Delhi, N. Y.

STEBBINS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 10, at Ithaca, at the house of her brother, Lewis Stebbins, Miss ESTHER STEBBINS, formerly of this City, aged 80 years.

TRAVERS.—On Monday morning, July 23, HARRIOT, daughter of James Travers, aged 18 years and 3 months.

TERRY.—Suddenly, at Riverhead, L. I., Mrs. ELIZA A. TERRY, wife of Silas S. Terry, and daughter of the late Richard Skidmore.

HIRST.—On Friday, July 27, of paralysis, SUSANNAH, widow of the late Thomas Hirst, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 153 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

VAN WAGENEN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, July 25, Rev. WILLIAM M. VAN WAGENEN, eldest son of the late Hubert Van Wagenen, Jr., in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral services on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which he was Assistant Rector, corner of 42d-st. and Madison-av.

WHITE.—On Friday, July 27, of dysentery, LULA B., youngest daughter of Cromwell T. and Elizabeth B. White, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 37 East 31st-st., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WESTERVELT.—On Friday, July 27, ELLA, only child of Casper J. and Emma C. Westervelt, aged 8 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 152 Erie-st., near Pavonia-av., Jersey City.

WOOD.—On Fourth Day, seventh month, 25th, ROBERT, son of Dr. Stephen Wood, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Seventh Day, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 69.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 25, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of North Moore-street, aged about forty years, stout built, black hair, five feet four inches high; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, black pants, shoes, white socks or stockings; supposed to be Marvin King, cook of the tugboat *J. H. Stevens*. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 70.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 34, East River, aged about sixty years, medium built, gray hair and eyes, poor teeth, full face, gray goatee; dressed as follows: no hat, black frock coat, black vest, black pants, poor boots. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EAR.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS, EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY DR. HARTLEY, No. 306 West 43d-st., New-York.

The only acknowledged aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Nineteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

RAVENSWOOD, Aug. 5, 1863.

Dr. HARTLEY—*Dear Sir:* I entered your house, No. 306 West 43d-st., for mere consultation as to whether a total deafness in one ear, and partial deafness in the other, both coming on suddenly, and impregnable to appliances of external blistering and internal washing and oiling, could, nevertheless, be cured. You examined them and asked me to be seated for the solution.

The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles; and yet your art is so akin in its benevolent effect to the Messianic days, that I cannot resist the impulse to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy and relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came hearing perfectly.

I have no need, Sir, to advertise puff letters and testimonials in the papers; your patients will spread the knowledge of your skill among all their deaf acquaintances.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully, your obedient servant, JAMES N. THOMPSON, Formerly Missionary in Syria and the Holy Land.

Office and residence of Dr. Hartley, No. 306 West 43d-st.

SCROFULA.

DR. H. ANDER'S IODINE WATER cures Scrofula in all its manifold forms, ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM, &c. It acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS and DIGESTIVE ORGANS. A most powerful VITALIZING AGENT and RESTORATIVE. Circulars free. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by all Druggists.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS.

For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.

INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.

NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.

Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

LEVETT'S AROMATIC SWIETENIA.

For Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth, given firmness and tone to the Gums.

Imparting Sweetness to the Breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the Mouth. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Try it once, and you will use no other.

F. C. WELLS & CO., N. Y., General Agents.

MEDICAL.

Vacancies exist for two resident (salaried) assistant physicians for the State Emigrants' Hospital, Ward's Island. Candidates (with credentials) will apply for examination at the Hospital on or before 3 P. M. on TUESDAY, July 31. By order of the Medical Board.

T. DWYER, M. D., Secretary.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 26th-st.

WM. A. BOOTH, President.

WM. CLIFT, Controller.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HERMAN, on SATURDAY, July 28, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices, as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, July 28, at 6:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows, on FRIDAY, July 27: Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8 P. M.; Station G, 8 P. M.

The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer PERIERE, will close at this office on FRIDAY, July 27, at 7 P. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 4:05 P. M.; Stations C and D, 3:45 P. M.; Stations E and F, 3:30 P. M.; Station G, 3:20 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

DEATH TO FLIES.—"HARTSHORNE'S ELECTRIC FLY PAPER" annihilates them. The best article in use. Packages ten cents. Sold by all druggists and JENKINS & BABCOCK, No. 47 Dey-st.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY 50 CENTS. Black or brown. Instantaneous, durable, natural, best and cheapest; contains as much as dollar sizes. Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by all Druggists.

POLITICAL.

NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATION.

Twentieth Assembly District, Nineteenth Ward.

A special meeting of this Association will be held at their room, Ahles' Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on SATURDAY EVENING, July 28, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of arranging time of holding primary meeting for the election of delegates to State Convention, to be held at Saratoga Springs, Aug. 9.

JAMES R. DAVIS, President.

WM. H. RICHARDS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CLEAR HEAD

FOR BUSINESS

is the sure result of a Bottle of

CONGRESS WATER

before breakfast.

CONGRESS WATER

CURES BILIOUSNESS,

CLEARS THE HEAD,

SHARPENS THE APPETITE.

For GENERAL DEBILITY and DYSPEPSIA,

TAKE

EMPIRE WATER.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies the blood with its LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into the whole system. For DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DEBILITY, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, &c., it is a specific. Thousands have been changed by the use of this medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy and happy men and women.

A 32-page pamphlet sent *free*.

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.

Sold by druggists generally.

THE STAR MEDICAL POWDER CO.

Manufacture and sell the McKINLEY POWDER, for the speedy and certain cure of ulcers of the throat and nose, elongated palate, swelling of the tonsils, cough, colds, quinsey, hoarseness, diphtheria, clergyman's sore throat, catarrh of the nose and bronchitis. See circular, containing certificates from Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson, Peterson & Co., wholesale druggists, Louisville, Ky.; D. M. Hildreth, one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel; Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden, widow of Hon. John C. Crittenden, and others. Office, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S

LADIES' ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOON, No. 555 BROADWAY, New-York.

Ice Cream for Strawberry Festivals and Excursions at wholesale prices.

Open for breakfast at 6 o'clock every morning.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed from July 30 until Aug. 27.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW YORK BREVET.

A list of brevet appointments and commissions remaining with the Governor and Adjutant-General of the State of New-York awaiting information of the Post-office address of officers is published officially only in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

For sale by all Newsdealers.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EDITION OUT!

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW, just published by Congress, REDUCING THE RATE OF TAXATION and AMENDING THE PREVIOUS TAX LAWS. Printed from the official copy, word for word, page for page. With a full index. A large octavo pamphlet, over 80 pages. Price 50 cents.

Dealers and canvassers supplied on liberal terms.

BAKER, VOORHIS & CO., Law Publishers, No. 66 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

The stations of all the Regiments and Companies of the Regular Army.

And a long list of recent appointments in the Regular Army,

ARE PUBLISHED IN

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

For sale by all Newsdealers.

THE GREAT ROMANCE

appears in this week's

YANKEE BLADE,

entitled

"CLAUDE NIGHT; OR, A WHITE FACE AND A BLACK MASK."

For sale by all Newsdealers.

TWO NEW BOOKS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY,

BREVITY AND BRILLIANCY IN CHESS,

A Collection of Games at this "Royal Pastime" Ingeniously Contested and ending with Scientific Problems Culled from the Whole Range of Chess Literature.

BY MIRAN J. HAZELTINE, Esq. Chess Editor of New-York *Clipper*, late Co-Editor *Chess Monthly*. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth $1 75.

THE HARMONIES OF NATURE; OR, THE UNITY OF CREATION.

BY DR. G. HARTWIG, Author of "The Sea and Its Living Wonders," and "The Tropical World."

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS.

One vol. 8vo. $7 50.

"Harmony is the universal law of Nature. Of all the numberless forms of animals and plants that deck the surface of the globe, there is not one that is not perfectly fitted for its peculiar sphere. The configuration of our earth, and the physical laws that govern the waters and the atmosphere, are in complete unison with the wants of organic life, and laws and planets wander harmoniously through illimitable space.

In the following pages I have endeavored to find out some of the most striking examples of this fundamental truth, which so forcibly proclaims the unity of creation."—*Extract from Preface.*

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"Science," by Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY.—*Fraser's Magazine.*
"A Summer Holiday in Menoo."—*Once a Week.*
"Clerical Ana."—*Chambers' Journal.*
"A Letter to Joseph," by EDMUND YATES.—*Temple Bar.*
"From Ancona to Rome."—*St. James' Magazine.*
"Lord Nelson's Protege."—*Family Herald.*
"The Prussian Needle-Gun."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*
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The Bombardment of Valparaiso.

GEN. KILPATRICK VS. ADMIRAL NUNEZ.

Gen. KILPATRICK, the United States Minister at Santiago, has published a letter in Spanish, denying *in toto* the assertions of Admiral NUNEZ that he connived or consented to the bombardment of Valparaiso.

GEN. KILPATRICK AND COMMANDER NUNEZ.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, SANTIAGO, June 14, 1866.

To Señor Alcar Covarrubias:

SIR: Up to the present time I have not thought it worth while, for good and valid reasons, to answer or refute any of the numerous assertions which have appeared from time to time in the newspapers of this city, prejudicial to the Republic which I have the honor to represent, and highly injurious to the friendship which has so long existed between Chili and the United States. Nevertheless, I am now convinced that to remain silent any longer would be doing my country and myself a great injustice. I cannot allow that the people of Chili should think that my Government would have sent to a sister Republic a representative who would be capable of doing one single act to injure her welfare or her honor, and much less of displaying that contemptible duplicity which the false report of MENDEZ NUNEZ would lead them to infer.

You, better than all others, are aware of the real motives which actuated me to recommend peace, and which, although my action was not official, was open and honorable under all respects. From the official report of the Spanish Admiral, one can draw no other conclusion than that I worked for the interest of Spain alone, that I considered the terms of a dishonorable peace as highly reasonable and just, that I frankly approved of his determination to destroy Valparaiso, and that in fact I approved of his whole conduct. To say that all this is not true, either in letter or in spirit, is the object of this communication. The first proposal submitted to your consideration by Commodore RODGERS and myself was the complete cessation of hostilities and a mutual salute, so that the war might be brought to a termination through a pacific negotiation. I believed it my duty to recommend the proposal and nothing more; this proposal the Spanish commander declined, as he states in his official report.

Far from recommending to the Government of Chili the adoption of the Spanish's Admiral's ultimatum, which in plain terms insisted upon the surrender of the *Covadonga*, with her flag and armaments, in exchange for merchant vessels, Spanish prizes, I stated to him in a clear and unmistable manner, that Chili neither could nor would accept it; that there was an immense difference between a vessel of war captured in honorable combat and helpless merchant vessels captured by a powerful squadron. And you remember well, no doubt, that when I presented you the conditions of the Spanish Admiral, not then considered under the aspect of an ultimatum, I took particular care in explaining that I simply submitted them to you, as coming from him, for what they were worth, without in any manner recommending their adoption.

The Admiral states besides, "that Commodore RODGERS approved of his resolution to bombard Valparaiso," and that I repeated the same expressions. This is also contrary to the truth. I not only did not approve that unjust act, but I advised him to delay the execution of his harsh orders until he should receive other instructions from his Government before performing a deed that would forever be a dishonor to Spain. I did tell him, in parting, that we had met and would separate in a friendly manner. That, in the discharge of our respective duties, each one should be the judge of his own actions, and that if I found it necessary to enter into a conflict with him, I hoped that such an event would not cancel the respect which one soldier ought to have for another. By my protest against the bombardment of Valparaiso, a copy of which accompanies this communication, you will perceive that I did not by one single word approve the course adopted by Spain, and that the representative of that country, in his official report, has presented myself, and my sentiments toward the Government and people among whom I have been sent to reside, in a manner entirely false.

I had an interview with Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ, not officially, but in the character of a private individual who desired peace between two nations to whom war could bring no good and much evil, and not only to themselves, but to commerce and civilization. I had no dispute with him; and if he thinks that because I saw him frankly and openly, and did not meet him coldly and leave him coldly, I therefore sympathized with the cause of Spain, he is laboring under a great mistake.

I avail myself of this occasion to proffer you the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

J. KILPATRICK.

THE CHILIAN SECRETARY'S REPLY.

SANTIAGO, June 15, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday's date, rectifying certain false statements in reference to yourself, contained in the report of the bombardment of Valparaiso, written by Commander MENDEZ NUNEZ to the Minister of Spain in the United States, and by him published.

His Excellency the President of the Republic, has perused your communication with special interest, and feels a pleasure in remarking the noble solicitude with which you propose to maintain intact the relations of friendship and understanding which this country happily cultivates with the United States.

While returning you the most sincere thanks for your communication, I hasten to reiterate the expression of my sentiments, of my very distinguished consideration with which I would subscribe myself your attentive and faithful servant.

ALVARO COVARRUPIAS.

To the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of North America.

The Eagle of the Regiment.

The Boston *Transcript* says that a letter just received from Rev. R. C. WATERSON, dated Madison, Wis., contains the following account of a veteran of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment:

"The veteran of the Eighth Wisconsin is a white-headed eagle, taken from the nest in the northern part of Wisconsin by a Chippewa Indian at the beginning of the war. From a little fledgling he soon became a magnificent bird, and seemed animated by a national enthusiasm. Adopted by the Eighth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, he became the pet of the regiment. One man was delegated to take care of him and act as the standard-bearer, having his place by the flag, his perch being cut in the shape of a shield and painted with the stars and stripes. He seemed proud of his position, and often balanced himself with expanded wings, a living national emblem. His eye would flash, his feathers quiver, as if he held in his talons the forked lightnings. The soldiers, on catching sight of the bird, would kindle with fresh fervor, and often broke forth into cheers, and when they marched through the city, the eagle borne aloft, excited the whole populace.

The bird seemed to share in the excitement of the battle, and was in seventeen engagements. He was at the taking of Vicksburgh, at little Bear Creek, and in many of the fiercest contests. The rebels called him "Owl," and "Yankee Buzzard," and hated him. One commander declared that he would rather capture that bird than a whole brigade. Once a bullet ruffled his feathers, but left him unharmed. He fought through the war, and came home in safety—yes, in triumph, and seemed to rejoice in the knowledge that the old flag was secure. When the boys of the Eighth Wisconsin went to their homes from the many hard-fought fields, they parted from their eagle with great regret. A place was assigned him in the Capitol, where he has a room and is well provided for, and during the morning he is among the trees in the park, enjoying rest after his battles for his country. His name is "Old Abe."

On the Fourth of July he was taken, with the flags captured in various battles, and the powder-stained banners which had waved above the noble volunteers from Wisconsin, and passed through the streets of the city, guarded by the "boys of the Eighth," who love him well. It was the event of the day. Everybody here knows "Old Abe," and at the Chicago Fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission, the sum raised by an additional fee for a visit to the Third amounted to $20,000. All honor to the brave sons of Wisconsin, and a long life to the eagle.

Special Meeting of the United States Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats at Boston, Mass.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors convened at Boston on the 17th inst., electing A. S. BEMIS, of the Ninth District, as President of the Board, in place of the late THOMAS B. STILLMAN, of Boston. The principal business of this meeting has been the adoption of a plan or system by which engineers and all others having the charge of inspected steamers shall be prevented from subjecting the boilers of such steamers to a greater pressure of steam than is allowable under the inspection laws. To accomplish this object, the Board have adopted a series of regulations for the guidance and government of the local inspectors of boilers, which will require the attachment to all inspected boilers throughout the United States of a safety valve that shall be taken wholly from the control of the engineer and all others on board, and which valve shall be so arranged that it can be locked and sealed by the inspectors in a manner that shall make detection certain if said valve should be interfered with, thus putting it beyond the power of those in charge of the steamer to carry a greater pressure of steam than is allowed by the inspectors, except that it be done in violation of the law, in which case the offence is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

It is left to the discretion of each Supervising Inspector to adopt the kind of valve to be used in his district, except that the size shall be uniform throughout the United States, and must be in conformity with the regulations. The Board also adopted a patent seal padlock as the standard lock for all the districts, with which the case of the valve is to be locked. The lock is simple and ingenious in its construction, and is to be used in connection with a Government stamp for the same, which operates as a seal in a recess over the key-hole.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BUTLER & PITKIN is this dissolved by mutual consent, JACOB F. COLE retiring.
EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JACOB F. COLE,
Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., and will continue the business of importing and jobbing fancy goods, Yankee notions and hosiery, at No. 356 Broadway.
EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JOHN W. PITKIN,
SAMUEL B. HAYWARD,
DOMINICUS SNEDEKER.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, doing business at No. 7 Mercer-st., in the City of New-York, under the name and style of SPITZER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
LOUIS SPITZER,
EMANUEL LOEWENSTEIN.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the firm name and style of SPITZER & CO., to do business at No. 7 Mercer-st.
JOSEPH SPITZER,
EMANUEL LOEWENSTEIN.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTENARY CAMP MEETING ON LONG ISLAND—Will be held at Northport, L. I., commencing MONDAY, Aug. 6. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip, New-York, at 3:45 P. M., stopping at Broome-st. at 3:50, at 37th-st., E. R., at 4 o'clock; returning, leave Northport at 5:45 A. M. The steamboat STAMFORD will leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7 A. M., Broome-st., New-York, at 7:10 and 37th-st., E. R., 7:25; returning, leave Northport at 5:30 P. M. All baggage will be taken on the boats on Monday, Aug. 6, and returned on Saturday, 11th, free of charge.

THE PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will commence regular services in their new church edifice on 86th-st., west of 3d-av., on SUNDAY, July 29. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH; also, preaching and dedication service by Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE will address the school at 3 P. M. All are invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 39 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ P. M.

FIRST SPIRITUALISTS SOCIETY—DODworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The New Church, its Need, its Character, its General and Special Uses.* Opportunity will be offered to adherents of the Old Church to state their objections or suggestions. Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Clairvoyance.* The public invited. Seats free.

ELD. P. CANNON WILL DELIVER THREE lectures next Sabbath, on the true sense and meaning of the Book of Revelations, in the church 108 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. A large oil painting, 22 by 8 feet, of the millennial reign of Christ and his resurrected Saints, during the executive Judgment of the world, will be used in the lectures. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching as usual on SUNDAY, 29th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts. at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; also corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening service followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

UNIVERSALISM IN HARLEM.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will preach in Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Rev. Mr. DEMAREST will also be present. All in Harlem and the vicinity favorable to Universalism are specially desired to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., will preach in this church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) July 29. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at the chapel, Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, at 4 P. M.; also, in the church on Broome-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Seats free. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, holds its closing service previous to vacation, at the Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock. A cordial welcome to all. Services resumed Sept. 2.

THE COMING WRATH.—THE SPECIAL messenger of the coming King of Glory will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on *The Impending Doom of Christendom.* Seats free.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND ADVENT and future life for the Righteous only, are particularly requested to meet on important business on SUNDAY at Farragut Hall, east corner of Canal-st. and Bowery. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. FOSTER ELY at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH, (PROTestant Episcopal,) 54th-st., west of 8th-av., is open every SUNDAY, for morning service at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st. Divine service every SUNDAY in July and August, at 10½ A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. R. J. QUENNELL, Rector, will preach morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Service every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner of Scammel, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

D. V., REV. DR. DEEMS, OF NORTH Carolina, will preach in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, next SUNDAY, July 29. The services will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

REV. DR. RAY PALMER WILL PREACH in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. HAWES, of Hartford, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SAINT THOMAS CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

ARMY AND NAVY.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Officers out of service since March 3, 1865, should apply for information as to recent acts allowing additional pay.

Pensioners holding certificates already granted should bring them to this office and get instructions as to increase of their pay.

Colored soldiers will be informed what pay and bounty are now due them.

Applications by letter, inclosing stamp, will receive especial attention. Address U. S. ARMY AGENCY, No. 243 Broadway, up stairs, (formerly No. 64 Bleecker-st.,) New-York City.

OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY.—ALL OFFICERS below the rank of Brigadier-General, who resigned, were mustered out, or discharged after April 9, 1865, are entitled to three months' extra pay proper, and, to get the same, should apply to
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The attention of traders, farmers, teamsters and others is called to this stock, as it will be sold for one-fourth its original cost. DAVID SMITH, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York City.

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CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109¼	109½	June, 7-30	103⅞	104⅛
Coupon, '81	109¼	109½	July, 7-30	103⅞	104⅛
5-20 Regist'd, '62	104⅞	105⅛	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113½
5-20 Coupon, '62	107¼	107⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	113
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅜	105⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112½
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅛	105½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¼	111½
10-40 Registered	98¼	98½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110¼	110½
10-40 Coupon	98⅜	98½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅛	108⅜
Curr'cy Certifcs	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅝	106⅞
Gold	150⅛	150¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅛	106⅜
August, 7-30	103⅞	104⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅝	105⅞

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

CHAS. GRAHAM,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST., STOCKS BONDS, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.
Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds. Address or call on O. C. SKINNER, of Quincy, Ill., at office of Kidd & Pierce, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, for 30 days.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INS. CO., UNDERWRITERS' BUILDINGS, NO. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF the Legislature of the State of New-York, the termination of the fiscal year of this Company has been changed from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December. Six per cent. interest will be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company on the 1st day of September next, and the date for payment of interest on scrip hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February. Holders of certificates will be required to present them when collecting the interest payable in September for the purpose of having the change of date of payment of interest stamped thereon.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Tyler's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved June 30, 1866, authorizing the Company to issue ten thousand shares of capital stock of one hundred dollars each, to provide means to pay the bonds of said Company.
E. C. SCRANTON, President.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 2, 1866.
THIS COMPANY WILL ISSUE REGISTERED bonds, of the denomination of $5,000, without coupons, both interest and principal being payable to order, upon the surrender, for cancellation, of equivalent amounts in any of its similar coupon bonds. The conditions upon which such registered bonds will be issued will be made known on application to this office.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY, interest guaranteed and paid in the City of New-York by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Co., for sale on favorable terms by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

WANTED—CITY OF ST. LOUIS SIX PER CENT. Bonds, City of Zanesville and Steubenville (Ohio) Bonds, Pittsburgh and Allegheny City (Penn.) Compromise Bonds, City of Milwaukee and Watertown (Wis.,) by WILLIAM C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF 50 SHARES QUICKsilver Mining Co., No. 4,371, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to C. R. MARVIN & CO., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—3-3D ACT. Notice first published July 16, 1866. You will please take notice, that on the 14th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, an order was granted by Honorable William S. Paddock, Recorder of the City of Albany, on the petition of William G. Boardman and James A. Gray, of the City of Albany, County of Albany, and State of New-York, insolvent debtors, and so many of their and each of their creditors residing within the United States, whose debts amounted to at least two-thirds of all the debts owing by the said William J. Boardman and James A. Gray respectively to creditors residing within the United States, requiring all the creditors of the said William G. Boardman and of the said James A. Gray, to show cause before him at his office, No. 51 State-st., in the City of Albany, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1866, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the estate of the said William G. Boardman and of the said James A. Gray should not be made, and they and each of them be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the fifth chapter of the first title of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—Dated Albany, July 14, 1866.
WM. G. BOARDMAN,
JAMES A. GRAY,
Insolvents.
1aw10wS

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF FULTON.—EDGAR C. WILSON against PHEBE WILSON. Summons for relief; (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Fulton, at his office, in the village of Johnstown, County of Fulton, and State of New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1866, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the village of Gloversville, Fulton County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 22, 1866.
CLARK B. COCHRANE, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp 50 cents, canceled.]
je29—6tlawS*.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—OLIVER L. FERRIS, of the City of New-York, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the late firm of O. L. & A. FERRIS, insolvent debtor—Notice first published June 9, 1866—Creditors to appear before Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to law.
OWEN, GRAY & OWEN, Attorneys for Insolvent, No. 72 Wall-st.
je9-law10wS*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY HAVING CONSIDERABLE acquaintance among dealers, purposes to travel in this State, Ohio and Michigan for some six weeks, starting about Aug. 1, and would arrange to sell special articles with those who would pay liberally. Address F. A. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

$15,000.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR special partner, with the above amount in cash, in the general leather commission business. Address W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—$1,500 CASH REQUIRED.—I will sell out, or take a partner in, a first-class steam job printing office, worth $7,000; prime location. Address VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO., 18 Dutch-st.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000 00

In order that its actual condition may be known to the community, invites attention to the following exhibit of the assets of the Company on the 1st day of July, instant:

Cash Balance in Bank	$126,007 99	
Cash Balance in Office	202 84	
Demand Loans on Stocks of solvent institutions (worth over $210,000)	162,080 00	
		$288,340 62
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (1st Liens on Real Estate, worth over $1,350,000)		476,200 00
*Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, as follows:		
$25,000 American Exchange Bank	$26,250 00	
5,000 Bank of North America	5,000 00	
5,000 Bank of America	5,750 00	
5,000 Broadway Bank	7,500 00	
5,000 Importers' and Traders' Bank	5,000 00	
5,000 Mercantile Bank	6,600 00	
5,000 Merchants' Bank	5,100 00	
10,000 Metropolitan Bank	11,000 00	
10,000 Nassau Bank	10,000 00	
10,000 National Bank	10,000 00	
13,000 St. Nicholas Bank	13,000 00	
5,000 Union Bank	5,250 00	
10,000 New-York Central Railroad Bonds	9,500 00	
10,000 N. Y. and Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds	10,000 00	
10,000 Kings Co. War Enlistment Bonds	9,500 00	
35,000 N. Y. State 20 years 7 per ct. Bonds	35,000 00	
1,000 N. Y. Central Park Improvement Bonds	950 00	
1,000 New-York Fire Indemnity Bonds	1,425 00	
125,000 N. Y. City Revenue Bonds	125,000 00	
12,000 Wisconsin State Bonds	12,000 00	
60,000 U. S. Six per cent Bonds, 1881	60,000 00	
326,000 U. States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	326,000 00	$699,225 00
Real Estate, No. 102 Broadway, N. Y., owned by the Company (gold cost)		92,000 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid (since paid)		19,333 48
Premiums due (nearly all since paid)		26,891 92
Rents accrued		1,633 33
		$1,603,624 35
LIABILITIES—Mainly unclaimed scrip and scrip interest		76,160 89
		$1,527,463 46
Losses of all kinds since July 1, 1866, not exceeding		50,000 00
NET ASSETS THIS DATE		$1,477,463 46

*NOTE.—The "Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company" are estimated at considerably below their present market value, to avoid the effect of future fluctuations.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
July 24, 1866.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.
Capital $2,000,000 00
Assets July 1, 1866 .... 3,596,222 60
Liabilities July 1, 1866 .... 130,385 13
The directors of the company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
The Joint Board of Directors of the above companies have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. clear of tax, payable at New-York and Philadelphia on and after July 31, 1866.
Also, the stockholders of July 10, 1866, have the right of subscribing at par for unissued stock according to the conditions of a circular, which may be obtained when collecting this dividend. The right to subscribe is limited to Sept. 1, 1866, and will be one new share for four old shares. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Dated at PRINCETON, N. J., July 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.
NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., COR. WALL, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from date till Aug. 2.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD CO., July 21, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Aug. 1, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866 .... $50,135 45
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND. The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 24, 1866.
Capital $200,000
Surplus 80,647
"THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of of Five Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1866.
TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.
The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday the 31st day of July, instant, and be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 23d day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable Aug. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The transfer-books will be closed from July 21 until Aug. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, July 25, 1866.
DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 6th August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 6th prox., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

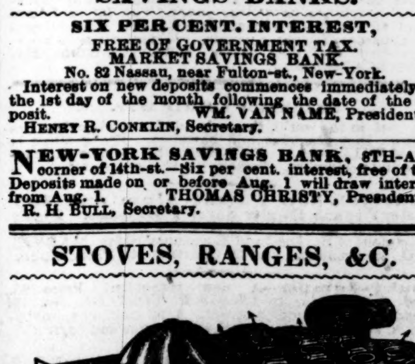
PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.
Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the 1st day of the month following the date of the deposit. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.



J. H. SIMONDS, No. 82 Cliff-st., Manufacturer of HEATING APPARATUS. Also, SUPERIOR COOKING RANGES.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST. NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, July 28, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head lined and bungs sealed.

800 barrels first quality kiln dried yellow CORN MEAL.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than 25 per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn meal and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The floor and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

POSTPONEMENT.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.

The following are the members of the commission:
Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator Charles G. Cornell,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell.
Mayor John T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.

At meetings of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.

The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates or expense.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Committee,
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 78° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 M. the 31st inst. for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered, free of expense, to Government at New-York Navy Yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
200 feet B. M. mahogany baywood, 1½ inch thick.
One gross Champion patent regulator, lava tipped, gas burners.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
1,000 lbs. red lead, dry; 200 cubic yards sharp building sand.
30 tons American round iron; 29 tons 2 inch and 1 ton ⅝ inch diameter.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
85 fathoms 2¼ inch wire rope.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
800 barrels mess pork, (4 iron hoops); 30,000 lbs. sugar, Naval standard.
3,000 hoop poles, split and trimmed.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders, with further particulars, to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster United States Navy.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 16, 1866.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL MONDAY, the 23d inst. for the sale to the Quartermaster's Department of two yachts or sail-boats complete, of from 25 to 30 tons each.

The boats are to be well built, in good condition, and fitted in every respect for immediate use, and to be delivered in this City.

Terms of payment: Cash in current funds on delivery.

Persons proposing will state particularly what they will furnish beside the hull itself. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for Sail-boats," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster, D. E.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 18, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.

Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that in pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, worded as follows, to wit:

"*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened,* That Nassau-street, from Pine-street to Wall-street, be paved with the Nicholson pavement, the expense to be borne by the property-owners," sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1866, for the construction of said pavement.

Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering. Amount of security required, $3,000.

Bidders will state a price per square yard for the pavement complete in all its parts.

Blank forms for the bids can be obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 26, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S BUFFALO ROBES.
THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE will take place at the COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, NO. 17 COMMON-ST., MONTREAL, ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1866.
Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.
SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY, JULY 30, TUESDAY 31, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, THURSDAY 2, and FRIDAY 3, at 10 o'clock each day at TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL and RESTAURANT, No. 367 BROADWAY, corner of FRANKLIN-ST.:

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, BEDDING, PORCELAIN, PLATE AND GLASSWARE, &c., &c., being the entire furniture and appurtenances of the above well-known hotel and restaurant, the property having been sold for other business purposes.

The furniture is all first-class, made by Newhouse, of New-York, to order. The entire hotel having been refitted and renovated this Spring, the carpets and curtains are almost new and in fine order. The bedding is principally first-class and made to order—the linen, blankets, &c., being of first quality—the greater portion being new.

The parlors are furnished with the best velvet and Wilton carpets; carved rosewood, en suite, covered with silk brocatel, velvet and plush; elegant silk and lace curtains, centre and pier tables, etageres, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, of large size and in fine condition.

BEDROOM FURNITURE OF 200 ROOMS—Of carved and plain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs; also suite in black walnut, all in fine order; canopy curtains of silk and lace, lamberkins, &c., &c.; elegant oval and pier mirrors, crockery sets, rugs, &c.; single, three-quarter and double mattresses, first-quality hair; patent spring mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c., &c.

HALLS—English oil-cloth, velvet and Wilton stair-carpets, ¾ and 6¼ yards wide; settees, chairs, &c.

MIRRORS—A large number of pier, mantel, oval and fancy styles of first-quality plates, and richly framed.

GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES—Of various sizes and styles, all made to order by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia.

OFFICE FURNITURE—Desks, counters, Herring's safe, Jackson's patent annunciator, 204 numbers; regulator clock, &c., &c.

RESTAURANT—Carved and ornamented counters, with marble tops, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 2½ inches thick; plate glass, show cases of various sizes and shapes, mirrors, gas chandeliers and brackets, soda fountain, fixtures, tables, chairs and sofa, in plush covers; chandeliers and gas side-brackets, gilt and bronze; 2 large and elegantly carved oak buffets; decorations for saloon and fixtures, &c.; a superb counter and desk of oak, made to order by Herter; Herring safe, cut glassware, French china, plated ware, in great variety; cutlery, &c., &c., &c.; a fine chocolate machine, do. coffee roaster, a washing and drying machine, ironing stoves, carving and steam tables, copper boilers and iron boilers, and a large assortment of the best copper kitchen utensils, nearly new, with a variety of other articles, all to be sold positively without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale.

THE CHOICE STOCK OF THE FINEST CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, &c., all imported expressly for this establishment, and comprising the most choice brands and varieties, will be sold

On SATURDAY, August 4, at 11 o'clock, in the Restaurant, on first floor of premises, and consisting of

BRANDIES—Old Hennessy, Martel and Otard, Dupuy & Co., pale and dark, in cask, demijohn and bottle.

RUM—Old Jamaica and Santa Cruz, in demijohn and bottle, very old and fine.

GIN—Hollands, Woodcock and Cabinet, in Pipe and demijohn.

WHISKY—Old Scotch and Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela, very superior and old, in demijohn and cask.

CHAMPAGNES—Veuve, Clicquot, Crown, De Montferrand and others.

CLARETS—St. Julian, Chateau Latour, Chateau Margaux and others.

HOCKS—Steinberger and Johannisberger, in case.

SHERRIES—Duff Gordon, Crown, Imperial, Double Eagle and others, in demijohn, cask and bottle; pale, brown and golden.

PORT—Victoria, Sandeman's and Double Eagle, in demijohn and bottle.

MADEIRA—East India, in bottle, very old.

Also, YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE GOLDEN BITTERS, and sundry small lots in variety.

About 35,000 imported Havana CIGARS, viz.: Figaros, Espanolas, La Ritica, Upman, Londres, La Flor, La Reina, Universales, Operas, Flor de Union, Maravilla, Conchas, Punch Conchas, Stella Londres, Londres, La Rosa, Carbagas, Pinnareja, El Mundo, Boquet Landres, and others in lots to suit purchasers.

N. B.—No other wines or cigars admitted.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed to our salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suite, covered in green and gold brocatel; carved black walnut suite, in crimson reps; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Bacon, Raven & Co., of beautiful tone, and cost $700; rosewood marble-top hat stand, &c.

BEDROOM—Carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, paillasses, painted and enameled cottage suites; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, gilt frame pier mirrors, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Carved oak extension dining table, oak marble-top buffet, oak dining chairs, China dinner, dessert and tea sets, silver plated ware, ivory handle cutlery, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

At 12 o'clock,
HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

PEARL SHELLS—15 casks of Pearl Shells, just received and in good order.

ALSO,

A glass front Caleche, made by Wood Bro.; can be used as an open carriage in Summer, and a close one in Winter. Trimmed with drab coteline, and covered with good linen slip lining. Strong and in good condition. Very suitable for hacking.

ALSO,

1,000 vols. of Ward's Day and Night Signal Books, with other works of several subjects.

An open light barouche carriage, made to order by Wood Bros.: extension hood top, olive color and silver-gray silk trimmings; nearly new; has not been used one month; is one of the above makers' very best vehicles; cost $1,150.

ALSO,

A coupe rockaway, in good order, with pole and shaft.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.

EDWD. HOOKER, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 28, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 North River: 500 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, just landed.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 1 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. D.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palæontology.
The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.
For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to
Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)
The sixth Academic year of this Institution commencing with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)
A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.
For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or Eaglewood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.,) to FRED. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Prop'r.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON,
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
WATERBURY, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.
Next session opens Sept. 5. This is a real college, with a regular charter; a superior course of study, an able and experienced faculty, elegant accommodations, strict discipline, healthful location, with all that is necessary to a solid and elegant education. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.
For circulars address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 23. Address as above.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

HOSACK HALL—A SELECT SCHOOL FOR Boys—Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., with thoroughly competent assistants, will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 57 West 44th-st., near 5th-av. For Circulars, with terms, testimonials, &c., apply at the Rooms as above, or at Carter's, Broadway.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address
Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The annual session will commence Sept 10. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—22 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

TEACHER WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, A competent lady to teach music on piano and French in a female seminary in the country. For particulars, call on or address T. H. McALLISTER, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires a situation as resident teacher in a family; can give instruction in Latin and Music; Brooklyn preferred; references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 122, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ;
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to produce them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTE IN ELEgant rosewood case, 7-octave, round corners, fine tone and finish, made by Raven, Bacon & Co.
To be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, this day (SATURDAY), at 12 o'clock M., at their Salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ENGLAND.....Grace..........SATURDAY, July 28.
LOUISIANA....Thompson......SATURDAY, Aug. 4.
HELVETIA.....Ogilvie.......SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
ERIN.........Cutting.......SATURDAY, Aug. 18.

And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30
To London	110	35
To Antwerp	115	36
To Hamburg	115	37
To Bremen	125	38
To Havre	116	37
To Paris	120	40

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 75 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE...........LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD..............Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERTPIERRE..Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine..........$80
Steerage, with superior fare..........40

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S

favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST AND Havre will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, July 28, at 7:30 A. M. precisely.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock at the latest.
The VILLE DE PARIS will follow the PEREIRE, and sail Aug. 11.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The steamship CITY OF PARIS, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, July 28. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 A. M.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......July 28
KANGAROO...............WEDNESDAY....Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY......Aug. 4
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY......Aug. 11

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London..........34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris..........40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class...$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power..........9th August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....16th Aug't.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons..6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MALTA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
PALMYRA.......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA.........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
TRIPOLI........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.
For further information, freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW YORK AND VENEZUELA MAIL LINE.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, LA GUAYRA AND PUERTO CABELLO.
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
The New and Splendid Steamer
GULF STREAM,
CHARLES SCANDELLA, Master,

Is now receiving freight at Pier No. 20 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

The boats of this line make connection at St. Thomas with Steam Packets or Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Windward Islands. Passage to St. Thomas, $75, gold; to Venezuela, $100, gold. Freight to St. Thomas, $1 per bbl., 20 cts. per foot, gold; to Venezuela, $1 25 per bbl., 25 cts. per foot, gold. For particulars apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The new Steamship
TYBEE,
ISAAC CROWELL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..............Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The favorite passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.
Steamer HERMAN LIVINGSTON follows Aug. 9.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

CHANGE OF STEAMER.

The favorite Side-wheel Steamship ALABAMA is now receiving Freight at Pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., and will sail for Savannah, direct, Saturday, July 28, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer are very fine, having been newly refitted.
For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 50 Bowling-Green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE..........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY

(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
9:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFTING, belting, circular and scroll saws, planing machine, &c., &c. Engine 25 horse-power, made by Putnam Machine Company, superior to anything in the City or vicinity, together with the shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, &c., all in prime order. Also, 2 circular saw tables, iron frame, scroll saw, planing machine, &c., &c., all in first rate running order. To be seen at YOUNG, SEAMAN & DEMAREST, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Division-place, Newark, N. J. For further information, inquire of DEMAREST, BALL & CO., No. 57 Reade-st., N. Y.

PERSONAL.

MR. CALAHAN—IF YOU WILL CALL ON PURCELL & CO., No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 1, it may lead to your finding a customer for the purchase of your place in Fordham. PURCELL & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS—CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

The boats on this ferry will leave as follows:
Christopher-st. at 8½, 9½, 11½, 12½, 2½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 8¾, 9¾, 11¾, 12¾, 2¾, 3¾.
Pier No. 4 North River, at 9, 10, 12, 1, 3 and 4.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. On and after Friday the 20th, the fare will be ten cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents; freight on light bbls. 12½c.; light bbls. 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	26,	3½ P. M.	Thursday,	26,	6¼ A. M.
Friday,	27,	3½ P. M.	Friday,	27,	6¼ A. M.
Saturday,	28,	3½ P. M.	Saturday,	28,	6¼ A. M.
Sunday,	29,	8 A. M.	Saturday,	28,	6½ P. M.
Monday,	30,	8 A. M.	Sunday,	29,	3 P. M.
Tuesday,	31,	7 A. M.	Monday,	30,	4 P. M.
			Tuesday,	31,	10½ P. M.

Cards in the New-York Daily *Times*, at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st., Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and Allaire's market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr.'s, printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, July 25, 2¼ A. M.	Wednesday, July 25, 6¼ A. M.
Wednesday, July 25, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 26, 6¼ A. M.
Thursday, July 26, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 27, 6¼ A. M.
Friday, July 27, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6¼ A. M.
Saturday, July 28, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 29, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 7 P. M.	Monday, July 30, 6½ A. M.
Monday, July 30, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 31, 4 P. M.	

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:48, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal..........$11 40
New-York to Saratoga..........3 45
New-York to Syracuse..........5 05
New-York to Rochester..........6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls.8 25

SUNDAY BOATS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEWARK.—The MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips on SUNDAY, July 29:
Leave New-York, foot Barclay-st., 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:15 P. M. Leave Newark, foot Centre-st., 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M.
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M.; 34th-st., at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold-spring and Cornwall; returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at New-York at 6 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 44 North River, SUNDAY, July 29, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23, the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9.20.

THE TROY LINE OF STEAMERS ARE permanently located and now running from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., instead of Harrison-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M..connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenues.
Second—For building a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point 450 feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Third—For building a sewer in Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.
Fourth—For building a sewer in Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

First—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Second—Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and a point four-hundred-and-fifty feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Third—Both sides of Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.
Fourth—Both sides of Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 24, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF LINUS YALE, Jr., of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 19th day of October, 1852, for an improvement in "burglar-proof plates for door safe, walls, vaults, &c.," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 19th day of October, 1866, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent-office on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent-office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner of Patents.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Dey-st., opposite the Dey-st. House, on Wednesday, July 25, an iron gray PONY MARE and TOP BUGGY. The mare is a handsome iron gray, about 14 hands high, long switch tail, holds her head high in driving, very hard bitted. Top buggy; the back spring is broken and tied with cords. Whoever will return the said pony and buggy to American Glass Company, No. 48 Dey-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE DRAWN BY Thomas Morgan in favor of George Rohr for $300, dated July 16, 1866, four months. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Aylett's, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, this location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2¼ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

ALBERT HAMILTON,
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS AND BONDS,
NO. 137 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

RARE CHANCE.—HOUSE AND NEARLY TWO acres for sale in Morrisania, on Boston Road, near 7th-st.; house story and a half high, contains eight rooms; cottage style; stable, chicken-coop with high fence, garden beautifully set out; every variety of flowers and shrubs, orchard with fruit trees from 7 to 15 years old, in full bearing; 2 wells of water, bath-house, rock-mounds for flowers, fountains, &c.; a model house for comfort and pleasure. The stock of corn, potatoes and other vegetables, with 200 chickens. Price $7,000. $3 000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Reason for selling, the parties want less place. Inquire of JOHN G. FAY, Land Agent, No. 74 Bleecker-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

SAMUEL KILPATRICK, BULL'S HEAD Bank Buildings, offers for sale or rent a new four-story brown-stone house, near Central Park. Any gentleman desiring a really good house, in a rapidly-improving neighborhood, and at a satisfactory price and very easy terms, should examine this structure. I have also a number of three and four story brick and brown-stone houses for sale, with possession, some with furniture and in desirable locations. Also, a great multitude of vacant lots, for immediate improvement or investment. Send or call for printed list.

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS—A VERY DEsirable house, replete with every convenience, hot and cold water baths, gas and all the modern improvements, with an acre of land; well furnished, with fruit and shade trees; beautifully situated in the finest street in the village. For particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., to S. D. ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers, or W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

$3,200—A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN A HOME.—A house containing ten rooms, small barn, and nearly one acre of ground, on the N. J. Central R. R., a little more than one hour's ride from the City, and ten minutes' walk from the station; in a healthy and pleasant location, may be obtained for the above sum, if applied for immediately. Address HOME, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEAR THE water and Eltingville Railroad Depot, building plots, most beautifully located, with a front on two avenues, in a first-class neighborhood, in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches. The proximity to the City and nearness to the seashore make this a most desirable residence. Price of lots $200 to $400 each. For maps and particulars apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A SUMMER OR WINTER RESIdence, with or without the furniture; one of the most beautiful and complete country seats in the United States, known as "Kathleen Villa;" the property of Barney Williams, Esq.; situated at Bath, Long Island, fifteen minutes by rail from Greenwood. For further particulars apply to E. A. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPerty on Bowery, west side, between Prince and Houston sts., with immediate possession. Also, a valuable store and lot on Pearl-st., running to, and forming an L on Ferry-st. Also, good tenement property, producing large rentals. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE in West Morrisania, convenient to steam and horse cars; fine large house, stable, &c.; over 1 acre in choice fruit and vegetable garden; location the very best in every respect; price $13,000; terms to suit. Apply to DEMASEN, Melrose Depot Harlem Railroad. Also some fine building plots. Apply as above.

A NEW AND DECIDEDLY GENTEEL brown-stone house, delightfully located near the new park in Brooklyn. This property presents a safe investment and a pleasant and healthy house. Price $14,000; terms favorable. H. S. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SITUATED IN THE north part of and overlooking the village of Port Chester, Westchester County, New-York, a neat cottage, new and in perfect order, with about ½ an acre of ground. Plans at the office of P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SEA SHORE COTTAGE FOR SALE—SITuated in the beautiful Village of Niantic, Conn., near Long Island Sound, Niantic River, railroad depot and Post-office. For further particulars address R. M. ROSE, Niantic, Conn.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

FROM JERSEY CITY AND NEW-YORK CITY
TO
FORT LEE, BULL'S FERRY AND PLEASANT VALLEY.

The superior steamboat BOARDMAN, Capt. ALEXANDER ANNETT, will leave the foot of Sussex-st., Jersey City, daily, Sundays included, for Bull's Ferry, Pleasant Valley, and Fort Lee, touching at the New-York landings as follows:

Jersey City, 7:15 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Pier No. 4, N. R. 7:30 A. M., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Dey-st., 7:40 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:40 P. M. West 10th-st. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 3 P. M.; touching at West 34th-st. on the 7:15 and 10:15 morning trips, and the evening down trip.

Returning, leaves Fort Lee at 9 A. M., 12:15 P. M., touching only at Christopher-st. and Jersey City; and at 5:30 P. M., touching at all the above named landings.

Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

☞ The sail up the river, especially during the heated term is delightful, affording fine views of the Palisades and bay of the Hudson; the shady groves at the end of the route are pleasant and romantic; and arrangements have been made through which families taking the trip will not have their enjoyment marred by the disorderly.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.

For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 173 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN,
THE SAME DAY,
Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.
NEW LINE.
On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat
META
will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad for Long Branch.
Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT: also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

CROSSETT'S GROVE.—STEAMBOATS HENRY SMITH and CHICOPEE, barges ANNA and WM. ROBERTS, and other groves, boats and barges such as desired. Office, No. 382 West-st., near Christopher. HENRY B. CROSSETT.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET

in a fine locality at Hudson City, N. J., consisting of ten rooms. Furniture for sale. For further particulars inquire of S. GEER, Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st. Terms reasonable.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—HIGH-stoop, four-story house, with all the modern improvements. Would like to rent the house to a careful private family of adults, reserving one floor for his own use, with privilege of boarding with the tenant, when here, if agreeable. Bed linen, silverware, crockery and cutlery are not included. Address, with reference, or call for an interview at No. 196 7th-av. B. A. W.

A NEAT LITTLE COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, on Cliffwood Heights, near sea-shore, to let; nearly new, in perfect order; excellent water, no filth, cholera or miasma; for health, sea bathing and fishing, unsurpassed; 1½ hours from New-York. Apply at No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York.

TO LEASE—IN ASTORIA, A STORE 40x80, suitable for a country stock or any light manufacturing purpose. Public hall on third floor; would let first floor separately. Apply to ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEment, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., 50x100 feet, marble front, to rent from Nov. 1, 1866. Apply on the premises.
IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

STAMFORD VILLAGE, CONN.—TO LET—Neat and pleasant cottage, well furnished, near depot and boat landing. G. SPAULDING, No. 62 Broadway; ELBERT WHITE, Stamford.

TO LET—FROM AUG. 1, TO A FAMILY OF adult persons, seven desirable rooms on third floor, No. 367 3d-av. Also one furnished room for a single gentleman.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 248 West 13th-st.; is in good order; rent $1,000; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE HANDSOMELY furnished, fronting one of the pleasantest parks in the City. Location central and very desirable. For permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR a family of two; the house must be well furnished, and in complete order for one or two years. Address, giving full particulars and lowest terms, MORGAN, Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A MODERATE-SIZED high-stoop house, unfurnished, between 14th and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Family consisting of three persons. Address, with terms, to VINDEX, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A VERY SMALL PRIvate family, for winter or year, from about Oct. 1, at Yonkers or other place near New-York. Address R. C. P. L., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A BUILDING OR store, 20 or 25 feet wide, by 40 or 50 feet deep, three or four stories high. Address C. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, part of a house on the east side of the City, between 4th and 40th sts. Address R. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address H. G. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

ATTENTION.—STRANGERS AND OTHERS coming to the City can be accommodated with handsome furnished rooms, with or without board; board from $6 to $12 a week. Apply at No. 84 Barrow-st., corner Hudson.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single rooms, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; beautiful location; also lodging by night 50 cents and upward.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A gentleman, with privilege of bath-room. Address, with terms, &c., FACTS, *Tribune* Office.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS TO LET, with board, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at No. 67 East 31st-st., near 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily of seven persons and servant, in some retired locality, either on or adjacent to the river or sea shore; the Hudson River or Long Island shore preferred; would prefer a farm-house or a place where there are not many boarders. Address Box No. 9, Station F., New-York Post-office, stating particulars and convenience of access to the City.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with excellent board in a farm-house; well shaded; in a healthy location; within two minutes' walk of depot; 33 miles from New-York, on Harlem Railroad. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 27; or of E. M. CONDON, Chappaqua, N. Y.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A SMALL family, in either a farm-house or one where there are few boarders; liberal terms will be paid if accommodations are good; must be of easy access, and within 30 miles of New-York City. Address, with full particulars, R. O., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, about 2 hours from New-York, would rent three or four rooms; board, $10 to $12. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—TWO DOUBLE and two single rooms, with board, within less than five minutes' walk of the Brick Church depot. Apply to Mrs. CONDIT, No. 256 Main-st., three doors east of Prospect.

GOOD SUMMER BOARD, ON HIGH ground, with a fine view of the Hudson River, and where none of the family have had the chills and fever. Call on or address Mrs. L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO ROOMS to let, with board; house first-class, with bath; a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley Station; stabling accommodations. Address K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND young lady, board at a farm-house of easy access to this City. Address, stating terms, JAMES, Room No. 32, No 16 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—HEALTHY LOCATION, fine airy rooms, plenty shade, fruit, vegetables and milk, bathing, &c.; terms moderate. Apply to or address Mrs. E. ROBERTSON, Woodlawn, Oyster Bay, L. I.

AT PETELER'S HOTEL, A FEW select suites of rooms can be obtained by early application at Peteler's Hotel, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PRESTON HOUSE,
SARATOGA.

This beautiful, spacious and admirably kept house is now open to the *bon ton* of America. Pleasure-seekers and comfort-lovers North and South are being apprised of its excellencies, and are fast securing accommodations.

The house is entirely surrounded by streets, so that every room is a front room, airy and large, unequaled in these respects by any hotel rooms in Saratoga. Broadway, upon which is the long main front, is at this point only ⅛ of a mile from the depot, to and from which the omnibuses of the house are constantly running, free of charge. Double balconies, affording over 2,000 feet of promenade; double rows of fine shade trees; large Italian awnings over every window; bi-weekly hops with full band; a table where choice viands, wines and fruits vie in excellence, and the entire costly and elegant refitting of the house, it is believed, will induce the public to examine the Preston House before choosing elsewhere; while the excellent attention, the perfect neatness, the unexceptionable terms and the certainty of having every wish gratified, give promise that those who visit the Preston House will remain there. The bon hommie, skill and experience of the landlord are not to be overlooked.

ROCKTON HOUSE—SITUATED ONE-quarter of a mile from Sharon Springs, is newly built and furnished; room sufficient to accommodate one hundred boarders, with roomy and well-ventilated rooms; guests conveyed to and from the Springs free of charge; good board, $10 per week.
C. B. FETHERS, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—This healthful and delightful resort is open for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The house is in full view of the great South Bay and Atlantic Ocean; the finest fishing and boating in the country. Transient guest, $3 per day.
W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN, having undergone very extensive alterations, with considerable additions, all arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin, for ladies and gentlemen. A superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country. Suites of magnificent drawing-rooms and sitting-rooms, of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the world-wide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, they can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support.
PROPRIETORS.
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).
DUBLIN, June, 1866.

THE NEWLY OPENED FAMILY HOTEL of Mme. TETE, No. 9 Cité du Retiro, rue Boissy d'Anglas, and No. 30 faub. St. Honoré, in the finest quarter of Paris, close to the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, combines with every comfort an excellent table at a moderate price.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
800 FOR SALE.
NO BIG PROFITS. NO DULL TRADE.
GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS.
C. WITTY, Warerooms No. 638 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! COOL!! COOL!!!
A DELIGHTFULLY COOL ATMOSPHERE.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME
IN THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.
MR. G. E. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
OVER 150,000 CURIOSITIES,
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
LIVING THREE-HORNED BULL, A FAWN,
LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
IN HIS OWN BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED,
Presented with its
SUPERB SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
AND STRIKING TABLEAUX.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.....as.....COLUMBUS
Miss EMILIE MELVILLE....as.....COLUMBIA
Mr. J. C. DUNN.............as...KING FERDINAND
And a Splendid Cast.
Previous to the Extravaganza will be performed an original drama, by J. Courtenay, Esq., entitled,
TIME TRIES ALL.
Mr. Leeson..........Mr. J. G. Burnett
Matthew Bates..........Mr. C. Walcott, Jr
Hon. Augustus Yawn..........Mr. J. C. Dunn
Tom Tact..........Mr. W. S. Andrews
Laura Leeson..........Miss Lena Prentice
Fanny Tact..........Miss E. Johnson
Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Balcony..........75 cents. | Orchestra..........50 cents.
Boxes..........35 cents. | Gallery..........15 cents.
Box Book Now Open.
Complimentary benefit tendered to MR. WM. POST, officer of the theatre, by the Buislay Family,
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 28.
Last night of the Summer season; when the following artists, who have kindly volunteered, will appear for this night only; Miss Annie Hyatt, Miss Imogene Tracy, Miss Millie Sackett, Miss Annie E. Gilbert, the Martinetti Brothers, late of Niblo's Garden; the Nicolo Troupe and Tolleen Brothers, in their gymnastic feats; G. C. Boniface, John Nunan, Wm. Marden, T. Keene, Frank Evans, P. Connelly, Maurice P. Pike, John Barry; R. W. Smith, the old veteran; Billy Blair, song and dance; G. W. Goff, excelsior fifer; L. M. Rea, comic medely singer; principal members of Old Virginia Minstrels; the consolidated drum corps, of the 22d, 23d, 37th and 71st regiments will appear, under the leadership of G. W. Hill; the whole under the conductorship of Maj. Geo. B. Bruce, and perform the tattoo; Harry Leslie, the hero of Niagara Falls; Prof. Heintz and pupils, in the foil exercises; Albert Moe, champion skater; Master John Erwin, 4th regiment veteran zouave; Mickey Warren, jig dancer; Larry Dunn, the great violinist; the Dashington Brothers, double clog dancers; Mr. Lewis Sampson, late of Chiarini's circus; M. O. Reardon, solo on 16 tumblers. Further particulars in future bills.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THE MOST BRILLIANT
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

ORGAN CONCERT.

The new Organ built by Messrs. E. & G. G. Hook, of Boston, for Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. Beecher,) will be opened and exhibited under the direction of the builders, TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery. Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

DR. KING, OLD FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 126 9th-st., near Broadway. Relief in twenty-four hours. Consultation free and confidential.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free. H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., corner of 8th-av.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' GLADIATOR HATS AND TURBANS, feathers, ribbons and velvets, by the yard; immense bargains at L. BINN'S millinery, No. 517 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Frosted turbans, straw sundowns and turbans $1 each.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

The eighth week of the engagement of the
POPULAR YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN
Mr. DAN BRYANT,
will be inaugurated on
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1866,
by the production, after weeks of the most careful and elaborate preparation, of an entirely new Hibernian drama in three acts, dramatised expressly for Mr. DAN BRYANT, by Messrs. T. B. McDonough and Fred. G. Maeder, from the famous poem entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL;
A TALE OF '98,
which will be presented with
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY,
by Isherwood and Evans;
ACCURATE APPOINTMENTS,
by Timoney and Assistants;
CORRECT COSTUMES,
by A. Van Benschoten;
EFFECTIVE MECHANICAL APPLIANCES,
by Butler and Assistants;
PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS,
CHARACTERISTIC DANCES,
BEAUTIFUL SONGS,
EXCITING TABLEAUX,
APPROPRIATE NATIONAL MUSIC,
Arranged expressly for the piece by the late John P. Cooke, Esq., and a
CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH and RARE EXCELLENCE,
including
DAN BRYANT,..........as.....SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
in which character he will sing a beautiful new ballad, written and composed by John O'B. Egan, Esq., called "KATE O'BRIEN," and a new patriotic song, entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED.
Incidental to the drama a new dance by the characters, arranged by Mr. O'Grossi, the
"RUCTION JIG."
Music composed by John Brougham, Esq.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
Sixth time of the Gorgeous Spectacular Fairy Legend,
THE
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
Appearance of the Celebrated Protean Stars, the
WEBB SISTERS, WEBB SISTERS,
ADA and EMMA, who sustain the characters of MINNA and the LADY ULLA.
MR. MARK SMITH, MR. MARK SMITH,
the very popular Comedian and Burlesque Artist, as
MAGNUS SNORO.
The magnificent scenery is of the most gorgeous description, replete with fairy illusions and brilliant transformations, is from the pencil of the first artist of the day, Mr. E. Hayes, who has been assisted in several brilliant scenes by the celebrated American artist, Mr. D. A. Strong.
New and delightful music, composed expressly for this presentation of the Spectacle, by Mr. Thomas Baker. Wierd, fairy-like and entrancing, it constitutes a feature of unsurpassable strength.
Miss THERESA WOOD,
the beautiful Danseuse, from the Grand Opera, sustains the Terpsichorean role of HEOLA.
THE FOWLER SISTERS,
MILLIE and CLARA, in a grand Pas du Deux.
THE GRAND CAST EMBRACES
Miss KATE NEWTON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Messrs. GEORGE H. CLARK, WARD, WHITING, and others of marked excellence, in addition to the Artistes already mentioned. The celebrated
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS
is engaged to sustain the splendid Choruses with which the play is replete.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
Act I. Scene 1—The Ice Bound Coast. Scene 2—Ocean Mists. Scene 3—The Frozen Sea. Scene 4—Transformation to the Meads of Valhala. Act II. Scene 1—Castle of Gruthioff. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Hall in Sweno's Castle. Scene 4—Palace of Druda—Magical Change from the Abode of Druda to the Norwegian Coast. Act III. Scene 1—Hall in Gruthioff's Castle—The Vision. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Exterior of Gruthioff's Castle—Procession and Trial by Battle. Act IV. Scene 1—The Mystery Explained. Scene 2—Temple of Odin the War God and Transformation to the Final Scene, the Arcadian Realms.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF SANDFORD MINSTRELS
AND BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Together with
J. H. AND W. S. BUDWORTH,
ALFRED MOE, the celebrated Skater,
Mr. JACKSON, the favorite Tenor,
AND GREAT WRAY, MYERS, SANDFORD AND BOLES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
THURSDAY, JULY 26,
TICKET NIGHT—BENEFIT OF THE DOORKEEPERS, OFFICERS AND USHERS.
FRIDAY, JULY 27,
BENEFIT OF THE BUDWORTHS.
SATURDAY, JULY 28—FAREWELL NIGHT,
F. MYERS' BENEFIT,
FIFTY PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
Chamber Furniture, Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
NO PERFORMANCE
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, July 28.
House closed for rehearsal of
THE NEW HIBERNIAN DRAMA,
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
A TALE OF '98.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, as seamstress and chambermaid, or would do waiting or take care of children. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 137 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and well-recommended woman in City or country; is a very good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper, either in a school or a widower's family; an Episcopal school preferred. Address Box No. 171 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in care of horses; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen with present employer. Apply at Mr. C. MELVIS' livery stables, in the office, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also understands the proper care of a horse, and keeping a gentleman's place in order. Address D. L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; married, without incumbrance; the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to country; good reference given. Address W. H. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference; has lived over eight years in his last place; has no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman and groom, a situation; is a careful driver, and understands his business perfectly; no objection to the country; good reference. Address PHILLIP, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, respectable young man in a wholesale store (fruit store preferred;) would make himself generally useful; good reference given. Call on or address C. W. W., No. 829 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT coachman and gardener, with first-class references, and understanding his business, a situation; is willing to go to a permanent place for moderate wages. Call or adress HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING TO Europe advertises for a situation for his coachman, who can go highly recommended. Call or address STABLES, No. 149 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, or M. O., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; willing to make himself useful; can produce good reference. Address M. N., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MARRIED MAN, situation on a gentleman's place; is a good farmer; reference given if required. Address C. H. S., care C. Heins, cor. 4th and Lewis sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom, and to make himself generally useful; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address M. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

TO FURNITURE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, who has for a number of years had charge of the largest cabinet-making manufactory in Canada, where machinery is extensively used; has also superintended the pattern-making department of a large foundry; is a practical workman, having a knowledge of accounts, and would make himself generally useful, desires a situation in the United States. Address, post-paid, stating wages, B., care of G. W. S., Post-office, Montreal, C. E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address
R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE, A married man without children, who understands farming and plain gardening thoroughly, and the management of horses; recommendation from last place required. Apply at No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 3, between 10 and 12 on Monday, 30th July.

WANTED—A BOY IN A REAL ESTATE OFfice, 14 to 16 years of age; must write and understand figures well; be civil and obliging, reside with his parents and bring good reference; wages $2 per week. Apply at Room No. 5, No. 121 Nassau-st., at 11 o'clock on Monday.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, willing to go in the country to cook, wash and iron; must understand both well, and bring good reference. Apply on Saturday from 11 to 2 at No. 38 West 11th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN (PROTESTANT) ON a gentleman's place near the City; must understand the cultivation of vegetables, care of horses, &c., and not be afraid of work. Address, with references, Box No. 2,769 Post-office.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework; a good washer, &c.; the highest wages will be paid to a go-ahead woman. Apply at No. 121 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SOAP-MAKER TO GO TO A neighboring city. One who thoroughly understands his business may apply to LOVELAND & WELCH, No. 381 West-st.

WANTED—A LAD OF 18, WHO IS A thoroughly good driver and can come well recommended. Apply from 2 to 4 o'clock to-day, to PATRICK GARTLAND, at private stable, No. 132 East 15th-st.

WHITE GOODS.—WANTED, BY AN IMporting house, a salesman who can control a large first-class jobbing trade; liberal salary will be paid and communications strictly confidential. Address Box No. 5,420 Post-office.

PAPER HANGINGS.—A SMART YOUNG man, who thoroughly understands the fine retail trade, can estimate on work, direct workmen and sell goods, may hear of a good opportunity by addressing P. H., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. wish to engage an experienced man for their linen department; also one for the white goods department.

CROCKERY.—AN EXPERIENCED SALESman for the wholesale trade is wanted at 50 Dey-st.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

amendment for a similar increase of the compensation of the House employes, and a similar increase of the compensation of the clerks of the Executive Departments.

The amendment was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was concurred in.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Under instructions of the House, the Committee reported as an amendment the House bill to equalize bounties.

Mr. CONKLING moved as an amendment to strike out section two, directing the deduction of bounties paid by States, counties, cities and towns. He said that the bill involved an expenditure of, and would cost the State of New-York twenty millions of dollars, while his belief was that the soldiers of that State would not receive under the bill half a million of dollars—and why? Because in the State of New-York and in most of the New-England States, bounties had been paid almost from the outset of the rebellion. Having once paid these bounties, he asked whether those States should be compelled to submit to taxation to pay bounties over again to the soldiers of other States.

Mr. SCHENCK replied to the argument of Mr. CONKLING, and advocated the adoption of the Bounty Bill as reported, as being an eminently just and equalized measure.

The amendment offered by Mr. CONKLING was adopted; yeas 61; nays 54.

An amendment, also offered by Mr. CONKLING, was adopted, striking out the prohibition of payment to men discharged on their own application, before the 9th day of April 1865. The amendment reported to the Committee as amended was then agreed to by 63 votes to 33. It reads as follows:

That instead of any grant of land or other bounty there shall be allowed and paid to each and every soldier, sailor and marine who faithfully served as such in the army, navy or Marine Corps of the United States, and who has been or may hereafter be honorably discharged from such service, the sum of $8 33⅓ per month, or at the rate of $100 per year, as hereinafter provided for, all the time during which such soldier, sailor or marine actually so served between the 12th day of April, 1861, and the 19th day of April, 1865; and the case of any such soldier, sailor or marine discharged from the service on account of wounds received in battle or while engaged in the line of his duty, the said allowance of bounty shall be computed and paid up to the end of the term of service for which his enlistment was made; and in case of the death of any such soldier, sailor or marine while in the service, or in case of his death after the discharge and before the end of his term of enlistment, if discharged on account of being wounded as provided, the allowance and payment shall be made to his widow, if she has not been remarried, or if there be no widow, to the minor children of deceased who may be under sixteen years of age.

SEC. 2. That no bounty under the provisions of this act shall be paid to or on account of any soldier, sailor or marine who served as a substitute in either the army or navy, or who was a captured prisoner of war at the time of his enlistment; and no bounty shall be paid to any soldier, sailor or marine discharged on the application or at the request of parents, guardians or other persons, or on the ground of minority.

SEC. 3. That every petition or application for bounty made under the provisions of this act shall disclose and state specifically under oath, under the pains and penalties of perjury, what amount of bounty, either from the United States or from any other source, and what amount of prize money, if any, has been paid or is payable to the soldier, sailor and marine by whose representation the claim is made.

SEC. 4. That whenever application shall be made by any claimant through any attorney or agent, the post-office address of the claimant shall be furnished, giving the name of the County and State in which it is so situated, and the amount of commission or fee which the attorney or agent is to receive for his service in the settlement of the claim, which charges in no case shall exceed the sum of $5; and every such application shall be accompanied by the written affidavit of the attorney or agent that he has not charged nor agreed for, and will not accept more than such sum of $5 for his services in the case. The Paymaster-General, or proper accounting officer of the Treasury, shall cause to be transmitted to such claimant the full amount thereof, less the fee to be paid to the attorney or agent, which fee shall be paid to the said attorney or agent in person, or transmitted to such address as the attorney may direct.

SEC. 5. That any attorney or agent who shall receive from any claimant a sum greater than $5 for the prosecution of any claim under the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not to exceed the sum of $1,000, or imprisonment for a term not less than one year, or both as the Court or Jury may adjudge, and shall be forever thereafter excluded from prosecuting claims of any nature whatever against the Government of the United States.

SEC. 6. That in case the payment shall be made in the form of a check order or draft upon any paymaster, National Bank or Government Depository in or near the District wherein the claimant may reside, it shall be necessary for the claimant to establish by the affidavits of two creditable witnesses that he is the identical person named therein, but in no case shall such checks, orders or drafts be made negotiable until after such identification.

SEC. 7. That it shall not be lawful for any soldier, sailor or marine to transfer, resign, barter or sell his discharge, final statement, descriptive list or other papers, for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering or selling any interest in any bounty under the provisions of this act, and all such transfers, assignments, barters or sales heretofore made are hereby declared null and void as to any rights intended to be so conveyed by any such soldier, sailor or marine.

SEC. 8. That no adjustment or payment of any claim of any soldier, sailor or marine, or of his proper representatives, under the provisions of this act, shall be made unless the application be filed within two years from the passage of the act and the settlement of accounts of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines shall be made in the same manner as now provided by law.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the House insisted on its disagreements with the Senate, and a committee of conference was appointed consisting of Messrs. Stevens, Wilson, of Iowa, and Le Blond.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Conference Committee on the bill to reorganize the army, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and asked to be discharged.

They were accordingly discharged.

Mr. SCHENCK, on behalf of himself and Mr. PAINE, one of the conferees, entered into an explanation of the circumstances which led to the disagreement of the Committee. This showed that the great impediment was the question of the Veteran Reserve Corps. The House conferees had offered to cut down the ten regiments of that corps to five, but the Senate conferees absolutely refused to agree to any thing for the Veteran Reserve Corps. He now proposed to introduce a new bill based upon what the Committee of Conference had almost agreed upon.

Mr. WARD suggested whether the simplest way of getting at it was not the appointment of a new Committee of Conference.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that it was not because the Senate conferees would not agree to any provision for wounded officers or men, or to anything at all connected with the Veteran Reserve Corps.

The House refused to suspend the rules to enable Mr. SCHENCK to introduce a new bill, and then, on motion of Mr. WARD, another Committee of Conference was asked.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a concurrent resolution to extend the session till Saturday at 4:30 o'clock P. M., which was agreed to.

The House then took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. JENCKES introduced a resolution continuing the Select Committee on the Civil Service during the session of the thirty-ninth Congress. Adopted.

PRINTING.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the report of the Judiciary Committee on the alleged complicity of JEFFERSON DAVIS in the assassination of President LINCOLN.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the same number of the minority report be printed, and that they be bound together if the latter be furnished in time. The resolution, as so modified, was adopted.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the same Committee, reported a resolution to print 5,000 extra copies of the report of the Committee to investigate the Provost-Marshal's Bureau, for the use of the Committee, and 2,000 for the use of the House, which was adopted.

POSTAL.

Mr. ALLEY, from the Post-office Committee, reported a supplementary Post-office Appropriation Bill for the new routes established this session, appropriating $486,500, which was passed.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

The House proceeded to vote on the passage of the Air Line Railroad Bill, and the vote resulted—yeas 88, nays 41. So the bill was passed. It creates a corporation to be known as the National Railway Company, to build and maintain a continuous line of railway, of one or more tracks, between Washington and New-York, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. It is to be, as nearly as possible, an air line; the gauge to be of uniform width; the rails to be of American iron or steel manufacture; the schedule time not to exceed seven hours for first-class passenger through mails, fourteen hours for second-class passenger and troop trains, and twenty-four hours for freight trains. The fare is not to exceed three cents per mile for ordinary first-class passengers, nor six cents per ton per mile for ordinary first-class freight, and other classes in proportion. Their charter is not to be disposed of to any of the existing railroad corporations between the two points.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Bill. The amendment making the compensation of female folders in the Dead Letter Office $50 per month was concurred in. The appropriation of $2,000 for repairing and furnishing the President's House was non-concurred in. The appropriation of $25,000 for expenses of the visit of the Cherokee delegates was non-concurred in. The appropriation for increase of compensation of Senate employes, commencing the second Monday of December, 1865, was non-concurred in. The appropriation of $5,000 for index of Senate list of private claims was non-concurred in.

On motion of Mr. KASSON the House insisted on its disagreements and asked for a committee of conference.

THE REPORT ON THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to report within one hour a resolution for the printing of extra copies of the report of the Memphis Investigating Committee.

Mr. LE BLOND remarked that he inferred from the motion that the Committee did intend to report.

Mr. WILSON said that he wanted the House to instruct the Committee to do so.

There was not a full Committee present, and the Committee was equally divided.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was introduced and adopted.

Mr. LAFLIN, Chairman of the Committee of Printing, thereupon reported back the resolution with an amendment to print 1,000 extra copies of the report and evidence, and 10,000 extra copies of the report without the evidence. He stated that the report and evidence would cost in covers about 75 cents a copy, and without covers 25 cents.

Mr. SHANKLIN, one of the Select Committee, stated that he had never been consulted about it.

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, has never thought proper to call the Committee together for the purpose of consultation. Mr. BROOMALL, another member of the Select Committee, explained the circumstances of the Committee not being called together, by saying that two, if not three of the members had been ill after their return from Memphis. The report had been prepared by the gentleman from Illinois (WASHBURNE). He (BROOMALL) had conferred with him, and also with the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. SHANKLIN.) There was no riot in Memphis. It was a conspiracy on the part of the civil authorities to murder in open day unoffending citizens. It was a massacre by persons who asked now to be allowed to participate in the Government of the country. In those terrible three days there were forty-eight murders committed in Memphis of unoffending American citizens; the Recorder of the city heading the mob. The question had some political and public significance. It was a question whether the people of those States were fit to be intrusted with political power. He did not wonder that the gentleman (SHANKLIN) liked to shield his friends or that peculiar means had been used to prevent the printing of the report. He wished to move an amendment to double the number of copies.

Mr. SHANKLIN remarked that it had been early remarked that it had been clearly established that the civil officers and most of the men engaged in the Memphis outrages were registered voters under the new franchise law passed by the Radical Legislature of that State. [Laughter from the Democratic benches.]

Mr. BROOMALL retorted that he could well understand that the very worst of the friends of the members on the other side would swear themselves in under the new franchise law, and that it was very possible the worst men voted in Tennessee, or at all events in Memphis. But the Recorder of the city, who was the leader of the mob on that occasion, was the Vice-President of the Johnson Club of Memphis. [Triumphant laughter from the Republicans.] If the gentleman (Mr. SHANKLIN) complained that he had not been allowed to sign the majority report, he was at liberty now to append his name to it.

The amendment reported by Mr. LAFLIN was agreed to.

REPLACEMENT OF LOST BOND.

Mr. GARFIELD, on leave, introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to REBECCA SHEPPARD, of Philadelphia, a new bond for $100, in place of bond No. 29,697, fourth series, loan of Feb. 25, 1862, destroyed by fire. Read three times and passed.

THE VENTILATION OF THE HALL.

Mr. RAYMOND offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five, to report to this House at its next session what alterations can and should be made in the Hall of the House to provide for its better ventilation and for the more prompt and convenient dispatch of business. Adopted.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

Mr. SCHENCK reported a bill to establish a system of education for the Army of the United States and provide that all promotions therein shall be from the ranks.

Read twice, ordered to be printed and postponed until next session.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MOORHEAD, from the Conference Committee on the additional Tariff Bill, made a report. The Senate recedes from its disagreement to the ninth section, which provides for the valuation of dutiable goods by adding to the value the cost of transportation, commission, &c., and agree to the same with the proviso that it shall not be construed to apply to long combing or carpet wools costing 12 cents or less per pound, unless the charges added shall carry the cost above 12 cents, in which case one cent per pound duty is to be levied.

The duty on cigars is increased from $2 50 per pound to $3 per pound net.

The Senate agreed to the section for a Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. WENTWORTH called for the reading of the ninth section as amended.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved the previous question on the report.

The Speaker said that the reading of the amended sections could not be demanded as a matter of right, and quoted a decision of Speaker BANKS on that point.

Mr. ALLISON stated that if the House could not have some explanation of the report, he would move to lay the report on the table.

Mr. MOORHEAD declined to withdraw the previous question.

Mr. ALLISON thereupon moved to lay the report on the table. Lost.

The conference report was agreed to.

THE TENNESSEE SENATOR.

The House proceeded to consider the Senate joint resolution in relation to the admission of DAVID T. PATTERSON to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. MAYNARD addressed the House in advocacy of the joint resolution. He argued that the holding by PATTERSON of the office of Judge in Tennessee was not in hostility to the United States, but in order the better to protect the loyal citizens of the United States in Tennessee.

Mr. SHELLABARGER opposed the joint resolution, stating that if this step was taken there would be no retreat, and the men who furnished brains to the rebellion and had held office under it, would come here and assume the responsibilities of American legislators. He could not and would not till his dying day vote for such a resolution.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, followed in support of the joint resolution, asserting that there was not within this House or within the United States a man who could present a clearer record of devotion to the country than Judge PATTERSON.

Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, opposed the joint resolution, declaring that he regarded the test oath as the salvation of the Union men of the South and of the North, and he would rather freeze in his chair than have the test oath repealed. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.] He could not vote for the resolution. He was committed against it. He did not think Congress should modify any part of the test oath. If Judge PATTERSON could take the oath conscientiously, the Senate could admit him.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked the gentleman from Tennessee if he would allow him to send to the Clerk's desk and have read a letter purporting to have been written by the gentleman himself.

Mr. STOKES consented.

Mr. ELDRIDGE thereupon sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. STOKES to Mr. JOHN DUNCAN, of McMinnville, Tenn., dated Liberty, May 10, 1861, in which the following passages occur:

"I have been a zealous advocate for the Union up to the time of LINCOLN's call for 75,000 troops, that being in violation of law and for the subjugation of the South. I commend Gov. HARRIS for his course, and for arming the State and resisting LINCOLN at the point of the bayonet, and have enrolled my name as a volunteer to resist his usurpation. I have in Congress and out opposed coercion and all forced measures, believing that it was better to recognize the Southern Confederacy than to attempt to coerce them back. I am now for standing by the Border Slave States. I am opposed to being tucked into the Southern Confederacy at present, except as a military league. I shall now march forward in the discharge of my duty, in resisting LINCOLN, regardless of false charges."

Mr. STOKES admitted that that was a genuine letter; every word of it was written by him.

Mr. ELDRIDGE would then like to know how the gentleman, in the face of that letter, could take the oath he took, and suggested whether it would not be better for him, in order that he might take the oath without violation of conscience, for Congress to modify the test oath. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.]

The Speaker directed the Assistant Doorkeepers to remove from the galleries all persons who made manifestations of approbation or disapprobation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that he would be very well satisfied to have the order enforced, although he had often had to submit to that sort of thing.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that the Chair had always on the gentleman's rising to a question of order, enforced the rule.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that the Speaker had not some time ago repressed laughter on the floor.

The Speaker said it was impossible for a presiding officer to restrain members from laughing, and pointed to the reports of the proceedings of the English Parliament where laughter was constantly noted.

Mr. STOKES declared that while he admitted he was wrong when he wrote that letter, there was not a word in it in favor of secession or separation. He went on to rehearse rather discursively the events of 1861 in which he took part, ending by his being commissioned a colonel by President LINCOLN.

Mr. WRIGHT made the question of order that all this was foreign to the question of the joint resolution.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. STOKES declared solemnly, in conclusion, that he would never vote to repeal or modify the test oath in any particular. He would maintain it as a flaming sword to guard, shield, and protect the loyal men of the South.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the joint resolution. He called attention to the facts in the very first instance in which the safeguard of the test oath was to be relied upon. It was proposed to trample it under foot and destroy it utterly, not for Judge PATTERSON, but for all the men who were to come here claiming representation. This Judge PATTERSON had taken a solemn oath to support that conglomeration of robbers and murderers, whose hiding-place was at Richmond and has exercised the prerogatives and privileges of a high officer under under that Confederacy, and when he thus dedicated himself to the service of the Confederacy he took the last and most irretrieveable step of rebel allegiance. This act would be a fatal precedent. Under it every man from JEFFERSON DAVIS to the humblest rebel official could come here and point to it as his title to a seat in either House, if he could find a constituency to receive him. He moved to lay the joint resolution on the table.

The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 88, nays 31. So the resolution was laid on the table. The Democrats generally voted in the negative.

FENIAN MEETING.

Mr. DELANO, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution reciting that the Mayor had dispersed certain peaceable and law-abiding citizens who had assembled as a Fenian organization in the building recently used as a Ladies' Fair for the orphans of soldiers and sailors, and authorizing such citizens to assemble there whenever permitted by the Speaker of the House or President of the Senate, particularly in relation to the liberation of Ireland.

After some discussion the joint resolution was agreed to.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee of Conference on the act to fix the compensation of certain Collectors of Customs, made a report which was agreed to.

RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. PRICE, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from consideration of the bill for the relief of the Trustees and Stewards of the Mission Church of the Wyandotte Indians, and the bill came before the House and was passed.

PROTECTION OF ASSEMBLIES OF CITIZENS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the rights of the people peaceably to assemble and consult for their own good, have been interfered with in the City of Washington, and if so, what legislation is necessary to protect the people in the enjoyment of all their rights, including the right to discuss the condition of Ireland the duties of American citizens in relation thereto. Adopted.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Senate bill to prescribe the mode of settling the accounts of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and it was passed.

JUDICIAL.

The House proceeded at 12:30 A. M., to the business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendment to the House bill directing a District Court to be held in Erie, Penn., was concurred in.

NEBRASKA ADMITTED.

The Senate bill for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union came up.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, moved its reference to the Committee on Territories. He would have been in favor of the immediate admission of Nebraska as a State but for the feature in her Constitution which distranchised her colored people.

Mr. STEVENS asked when the Constitution of Nebraska was framed.

Mr. RICE replied that it was in February, 1861.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that that was long after Congress had indicated its will on that matter, and that it was evident the people of Nebraska were not fit to come in as a State.

Mr. KELLEY suggested an amendment, authorizing the President to declare Nebraska a State in the Union whenever that objectionable feature of her Constitution is removed.

Mr. RICE declined to allow the amendment to be offered. He withdrew the motion to refer and asked a vote on the passage of the bill. The vote was taken and resulted yeas 63, nays 52. The Speaker voted in the affirmative. So the bill was passed without amendment and goes to the President for his signature.

PENSION.

The next business on the Speaker's table was the Senate bill to pay $540 to WARD R. BURNETT, a balance of pension wrongfully withheld from him. It was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE ARMY.

The last business on the Speaker's table was the joint resolution respecting the Army of the United States, continuing all laws, &c., affecting the army since 1861.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to lay the joint resolution on the table, stating that it was a contrivance of the Senate to avoid passing an army bill.

Mr. GARFIELD illustrated the regular army system by saying he knew of one regiment whose Colonel had never seen service in the field, who would have under him five or six officers who had won their stars as Brigadier and Major Generals in the field. He trusted the Senate joint resolution would be laid on the table.

This motion was agreed to, and the joint resolution was laid on the table.

NEWARK BAY.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a resolution for the appointment of a Naval Officer to examine the condition of Newark Bay and of the mouths of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers.

The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 47 ayes to 46 noes, the Speaker voting in the affirmative. [Applause from the Democratic branches.

APPOINTMENTS FROM CIVIL LIFE.

Mr. BANKS offered a joint resolution requiring the superintendents of all the mechanical establishments of the Government to be appointed from civil life. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Several propositions for the increase of the salaries of the employes about the House having been offered, Mr. SCHENCK suggested a resolution that the pages of the House be placed upon the same footing as to compensation as members of the Cabinet. [Laughter.]

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. KASSON, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Bill, made a report which was agreed to.

WAITING FOR REPORTS.

At 2:30 A. M. the House is consuming time on various important matters, motion to suspend the rules, &c.

No adjournment will take place till the Conference Committees on the Civil Bill and the Army Bill report.

(*Four A. M.—Report Unfinished.*)

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

Harvard Defeats Yale—Time: Harvard, 18:43; Yale, 19:10.

WORCESTER, Friday, July 27.

The regatta sports here to-day drew a larger number of spectators than ever before, and notwithstanding three showers everything passed off finely. The base-ball match between Williams and Harvard Colleges was won by Williams, the score standing 37 for Harvard to 39 for Williams.

At the Citizens' Regatta Master BROWN, of Portland, won the wherry race, over JOSHUA WARD. Time—fifteen minutes and fifteen seconds.

The four-oared race was won by a crew of which LUIS LANG, of New-York, was stroke, and Master BROWN the bow oar. Time—19.41.

The Worcester City race was won by the *Quinsigamond*, of this city.

The Harvard *University* and *Scientific* crews won the college races. The following is the time: Harvard *Scientific*, 18:53; Yale *Scientific*, 19:38; Harvard *University*, 18:43½; Yale *University*, 19:10.

MEXICO.

The French Still at Monterey—Confiscations at Matamoras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 27.

The *Times* Matamoras correspondence of the 22d says: "ESCABEDO, who left Matamoras with a strong force to attack Monterey, is detained at Reynosa by the impassable state of the roads. GARZA and CORTINA are about leaving for Tampico. The French are at Saltillo and Monterey, with about 2,000 troops, under Douai. Rumors says they will abandon Monterey and fall back on San Luis. At Matamoras confiscations were the order of the day, and property of the Imperials was being disposed of at nominal prices.

Gen. SHERIDAN expected to return from Texas tomorrow.

NEW-ORLEANS.

A Colored Suffrage Meeting—A Novel Case Under the Civil Rights Bill.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 27.

A Republican universal suffrage meeting, attended mostly by blacks, was held at the Mechanics' Institute to-night. The call for the Convention of 1866 was ratified, and the reconstruction policy of Congress indorsed.

There was a torchlight procession after the adjournment of the meeting.

GEORGE WAILES, who murdered Fox in the Parish of St. Charles, and BROU, a Justice, who refused to arrest WAILES, have been brought to this city and will be tried under the Civil Rights bill.

Arrived ship *Lisbon*, from Boston.

Heavy Storm and Loss of Life in Kentucky—The Saengerfest.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 27.

An extraordinary rain on Monday, at Owen County, along the line of Brush Creek, swelled the streams fifteen feet higher than was ever known, washing away Mr. NOEL's house, drowning him, his wife and six other persons of his family. Many valuable horses and other stock were drowned, and the suffering in that locality is very great.

The fourth day of the Saengerfest was spent by the various Societies at the Fair grounds, where the prizes were distributed. The Arions of the West, of St. Louis, took the highest prize for their singing yesterday. Competent judges pronounce the performances last evening to have surpassed in number of performers and excellence of instrumental and vocal music, anything ever listened to on this continent. Considerable dissatisfaction exists in relation to the awards made, and it is said the New-York Leiderkranz have refused the prize awarded them. A grand ball took place to-night at the Saengerbund Hall, which was densely crowded. The Fest terminates to-morrow, with a grand excursion to the Mammoth Cave, where the excursionists propose, however, giving a concert on Sunday.

[Advertisement.]

"DESERVEDLY POPULAR."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE for the Hair, and FLORIMEL for the handkerchief—a combination of rare and delicate odors.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

No protection in the world ever resisted the attack of a burglar but the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Office No. 254 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 52	Sun sets..... 7 20	Moon rises... 7 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 58	Gov. Island. 8 47	Hell Gate.... 10 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Hibernia, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow, F. Macdonald; Allemannia, (Hamb.,) Trautmann, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Champion, Palmer, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Periere, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, G. Mackenzie.

Ships Santee, Salter, San Francisco, Merchant & Carman; Wimbledon, (Br.,) Dunn, Quebec, Thos. Dunham & Co.; Isaac Jeans, Boyling, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton.

Barks Volanti di Deo, (Ital.,) Olivari, Penarth Roads for orders, J. S. Phillips & Sons; Haydn, (Lubec,) Stuffern, Pernambuco, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; Sortrens, (Norw.,) Foyne, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wend.

Brigs Logan, Anderson, Wilmington, T. A. R. Webster & Co.; Alfaretta, (Br.,) Taylor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Cosmos, Parsons, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; E. P. Smith, Vesie, Boston, E. P. Buck & Co.; Alberti, Dow, Bucksport, Me., H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Mary Agnes, (Br.,) Barbara, Vera Cruz, C. & De Wolf; A. Bradshaw, Rogers, St. Mary's, Pa., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Raven, (Br.,) Hayes, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Angola, (Br.,) Grane, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Pearl, Gookin, Philadelphia, G. L. Hatch; Pointer, Nichol, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; L. N. Hull, Strickland, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Pathway, Compton, Philadelphia; America, Reynolds, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; L. W. Alexander, (Br.,) Jacobsen, Trinidad, via Baltimore, Miller & Houghton.

Sloop Fred. Bowen, Wightman, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro July 2, Bahia 4th, Pernambuco 8th, Para 14th and St. Thomas 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Rover, Langley, Mobile 6½ ds., with cotton and resin to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Ericsson, Lowber, Bremen, via Southampton 17½ ds., with mdse. and 60 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau July 23, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Ship Shanghae, (Pruss.,) Nauschutz, Falmouth, Eng., 62 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros.

Bark Annie Sherwood, (of Barbados,) Gilchrist, Salt Cay, T. I., July 16, in ballast to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. On the outward passage encountered very heavy weather, causing the vessel to leak so that she was obliged to return in ballast.

Bark Gemsbok, Chandler, Cronstadt 58 ds., with hemp, &c., to De Groot & Peck.

Bark Brazilian, (of Walton, N. S.,) Greenough, Cow Bay 17 ds., with to master.

Brig Village Belle, (Br.,) Cohen, Windsor, with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Lucy A. Orcutt, (of Boston,) Butler, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to A. Abbott.

Schr. Julia, Coffin, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. Predmore, Seevey, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Charles Carroll, Mahaffey, Middletown, for Philadelphia, with stone.

Schr. Wm. H. Mailler, Randall, Buck's Harbor, Me., with stone.

Schr. Mattie Taber, Arnold, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. May, (Br.,) Bissett, Dorchester, N. B., 8 ds., with stone to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. R. R. Hull, Drisco, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. Jones, Rolan, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Eclipse, Stout, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. W. H. Kinzell, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Planter, Seaman, Virginia.
Schr. Jos. Nickerson, Sleight, Virginia.
Schr. W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Virginia.
Schr. Orvetta, Housman, Virginia.
Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hall, New-Haven.
Schr. O. T. Hazard, ——, Bridgeport.
Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Gen. Grant, Conklin, Southport.
Schr. Ceres, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. H. W. Benedict, Case, Providence.
Schr. Surprise, Barker, Providence.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. Mystery, Hurse, New-London.
Schr. Lynchburgh, Van Clief, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Henry J. Wood, French, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Henry Finch, Faulkenburgh, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, Georgetown, D. C.
WIND—At sunset, S.

1866.

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ARE NOW MADE

VERY LIGHT,

And are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability and Economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

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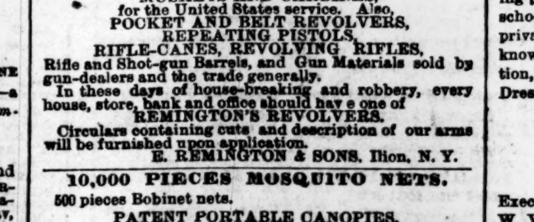

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RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,

Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally.

In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of

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Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.

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10,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETS.

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Most approved kinds.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 453, July 27, 1866.

65, 41, 43, 21, 8, 53, 74, 30, 60, 71, 51, 58.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 454, July 27, 1866.

28, 43, 45, 27, 40, 46, 14, 53, 31, 37, 8, 25.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 353, July 27, 1866.

58, 40, 34, 49, 68, 62, 69, 36, 65, 63, 67, 1.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 354, July 27, 1866.

37, 73, 60, 57, 71, 70, 6, 22, 42, 27, 28, 21.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.

Prizes $30 in currency. Orders received.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries.

J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

PROSPECTUS.

In the Spring of 1865, Mr. U. H. Crosby completed his magnificent Opera House, at a cost of $600,000. Owing to the great excess of this expenditure over the original estimates, resulting from the enhanced value of materials and labor during the war, from modifications and improvements suggested in the progress of the work, which were necessary to perfect his design, and from other unforeseen causes which it is unnecessary to state, Mr. Crosby became financially embarrassed, and only succeeded in his purpose of giving to Chicago this noble work of art at the sacrifice of his fortune.

This reverse having made the sale of the property necessary, the friends of art in this and Eastern cities have urged the idea of making its disposal the basis of a National Distribution of Paintings and Engravings, upon the Art Union plan. The suggestion met with the approval of gentlemen of prominence in business circles here, and led to the subscription, by a number of the leading citizens of Chicago, of a large fund for the institution of the "Opera House Art Association," the objects of which should be the realization of the original cost of the Opera House and the distribution of a large collection of Paintings and Engravings of value, selected from the works of the most eminent artists of America. This plan has received the most generous coöperation and support of the leading American artists. They have signified their appreciation of Mr. Crosby's interest in art, and of his sacrifices in its behalf, by contributing to the enterprise many of their finest works, at such a large reduction from the market value of the Paintings as to insure a handsome fund for the benefit of Mr. Crosby. The engravers and publishers have earnestly joined with the artists in a similar liberality, and have furnished the plates and the immense supply of engravings requisite for distribution at a price which leaves a most liberal sum as a compliment to Mr. Crosby, while the public will receive the engravings at a cost not greater than the regular subscription price. It is proposed to award the Opera House and Paintings as premiums to members of the Association.

THE OPERA HOUSE BEING OFFERED AS FIRST PREMIUM,

thus securing an advantageous sale of the property, at its actual cost, to Mr. Crosby, and in a manner which will at the same time promote the very object of its erection—the advancement of American art.

In acquiescence with this suggestion, "The Crosby Opera House Art Association" has been formed upon the following plan:

FIRST.

There will be issued to members certificates for 210,000 shares, at $5 each, numbering from 1 to 210,000 inclusive, which entitle the holder to receive one or more of the first-class steel engravings hereinafter described, a share in the award of premiums and free admission to the galleries of the Association until the award takes place.

SECOND.

There will be awarded among the members as premiums

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE AND LOT ON WHICH IT STANDS,

Erected at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars,

Together with all the splendid Stage Scenery, Machinery, Furniture, Fixtures and Accessories, and

THREE HUNDRED CHOICE AND VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS,

By the first American artists, among which are

*Bierstadt's great Painting, entitled

"THE YO SEMITE VALLEY,"

• Valued at twenty thousand dollars;

A magnificent landscape, about 8 by 11 feet in size. Now on exhibition at the Crosby Art Gallery.

CROPSEY'S GREAT WORK, ENTITLED

"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN,"

VALUED AT SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A glorious Autumnal Landscape, about 8 by 14 feet in size, and the original from which the Chromo Engraving, printed in colors exclusively for the Association, was taken. This fine work is on exhibition at the gallery of the Association in New-York.

SCHUSSELE'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF THE AMERICAN AUTHORS, ENTITLED,

"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."

VALUED AT FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

This magnificent work of art is about 7 by 10 feet in size, and the original from which the superb Steel Engraving (to be issued to shareholders) is engraved, and is now exhibiting by the Association in Cincinnati.

HART'S CHARMING AND CELEBRATED PAINTING OF AMERICAN SCENERY, entitled,

"WOODS IN AUTUMN,"

Valued at Five Thousand Dollars.

A splendid painting—size about 7 by 10 feet. On exhibition at the Crosby Art Gallery.

CONSTANT MEYER'S CELEBRATED PAINTING, entitled,

"RECOGNITION,"

Valued at Five Thousand Dollars.

A large Historical Work—the story of a Battle Field. Size about 8 by 12 feet. Now exhibiting by the Association at St. Louis.

BEARD'S GREAT WESTERN LANDSCAPE, entitled,

"DEER ON THE PRAIRIE,"

Valued at Four Thousand Dollars.

Size about 8 by 10 feet. Now in the Crosby Art Gallery.

GIGNOUX'S MAGNIFICENT LANDSCAPE, entitled,

"ALPINE SCENERY."

Valued at Three Thousand Dollars.

Also works by the following eminent artists:

BIERSTADT	CROPSEY,
BEARD,	CASILEAR,
BRADFORD,	COLEMAN,
CHURCH,	DANA,
GIGNOUX,	LE CLEAR,
SANFORD R. GIFFORD,	LANG,
JAMES M. HART,	CONSTANT MEYER,
HUNTINGTON,	McENTEE,
WILLIAM HART,	E. MORAN,
GEO. H. HALL,	T. ADDISON RICHARDS
HUBBARD,	SHATTUCK,
HAZELTINE,	SONTAG,
INNESS,	TAIT,
JOHNSON,	EDWIN WHITE,
EASTMAN,	WILLIAMSON,
KENSETT,	WHITTREDGE,
LEUTZE,	And many others.

Full catalogues of which will soon be issued. This splendid Gallery, embracing specimens of nearly all the leading painters in the country, and illustrating nearly every school of American Art, will also comprise the entire private collection of Mr. Crosby (including those well known and favorite paintings, the "School Examination," "Double Treat," and "Selecting the Bridal Dress.") Also.

THE ORIGINAL LIFE-SIZE BUST OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

FROM LIFE,

Executed in the purest Carrara Statuary Marble, by L. W. VOLK, to which has been assigned a place in the World's Exposition, to be held in Paris in 1867. Valued at $2,000.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE CROSBY ART GALLERY.

• NOTE.—Mr. VOLK has generously assented to the purchase of this splendid work by the Association, trusting that the person to whom it shall be awarded will consent to its being exhibited at the World's Exposition as intended, with proper security for its safety.

In order that every certificate shall entitle the holder to a premium in the award, the Association will, in addition to the three hundred and two premiums enumerated, award to every member who shall not have received one of the same, an engraving of the Opera House.

To enable the public to judge for themselves of the great merits of these paintings, the entire collection by far the largest and most valuable ever offered by any Art Union, will be placed on exhibition until the award takes place, a part alternately at the Art Institute, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, and at the Crosby Gallery, in the Opera House, Chicago, the holders of certificates being entitled to admission free of charge.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

ORDER OF ISSUING CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP.

FOR $5, ONE SHARE OR CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP

is issued, and with it one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:

"THE LITTLE WANDERER,"

from the original, by the eminent artist, Thomas Faed; or

"GATHERING APPLES,"

a charming Rural Scene, from the original, by Jerome Thompson.

FOR $10, TWO SHARES OR CERTIFICATES

are issued, with which the holder receives the superb Steel Engraving of the American Authors,

"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS AT SUNNYSIDE,"

from the great national painting, by Darley & Schussele.

FOR $15, THREE SHARES OR CERTIFICATES

are issued, with which the holder receives the charming Allegorical Engraving on steel, entitled

"MERCY'S DREAM,"

from the original, by the great American artist, P. Huntington.

FOR $20, FOUR SHARES OR CERTIFICATES

are issued, with which the holder receives the superb Chromo Engraving, printed in colors, and issued exclusively by the "Art Association,"

"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN,"

by the celebrated artist, J. F. Cropsey.

FOR $50, TEN SHARES OR CERTIFICATES

are issued, with which the holder receives a choice artist proof of either one of the following subjects:

"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."

"CROPSEY'S AMERICAN AUTUMN;"

OR, "MERCY'S DREAM."

Artists' proofs are the very first impressions taken from the plates, are limited in number, each one being retouched and signed by the artist, making them rare and desirable.

NOTE.

The plates of the Engravings having been secured by the Association on the most liberal terms, they are enabled to offer entirely new works at the lowest publishers' rates.

Thus it is seen that all purchasers of the above engravings receive at once the value of their money, and in addition, a certificate in the award of premiums, and free admission to the Art Galleries.

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

is situated on Washington-st., with a frontage of 140 feet by 180 feet in depth, five stories high, with Mansard roof. It is of Athens marble, in the modern Italian style, and is conceded by all to be one of the finest buildings in America. Four spacious stores, each 30 by 180 feet, two on each side of the grand and imposing entrance to the Opera House, divide between them the first story of this matchless temple of art. The remaining floors are occupied by offices and studios. The annual rental of this portion of the building, exclusive of the Opera House proper, is at present $30,000.

The Studios are connected with one of the finest Art Galleries in the country, known as the CROSBY ART GALLERY, and form one of the most agreeable attractions which Chicago offers.

Of the Auditorium of the Opera House no description can be attempted here. It is impossible to convey to those who have not viewed it any adequate idea of its exceeding richness and beauty. It is pronounced by all to be the finest in the world.

The premiums will be ready for delivery immediately upon the result of the award being made known; and the person by whom the first premium is drawn will receive a conveyance in fee of an unincumbered title to the Crosby Opera House, subject only to the existing leases, the rents to accrue to the person to whom the property shall be awarded from the day upon which the drawing takes place. Information relative to the title and legal arrangements will be furnished on application at the real estate office of Messrs. Reed & Ayres, Chicago.

While the primary objects of the undertaking are those already mentioned, there is another of more general interest which would be attained by its successful issue, namely, the developing of a taste for the fine arts by the distribution of so large a number of first-class paintings and engravings. It is not designed in this prospectus to go at length into the advantage of fostering and extending a love for the beautiful in art or in nature. It may, however, be suggested that it is by actual contact with the works themselves that such tastes are more surely cultivated, and this single reflection should insure to the project the sympathy and active coöperation of all who recognize this truth.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1866,

And on the 1st of October the award of premiums will be publicly made at the Opera House.

PLAN OF THE DRAWING.

The sale of tickets has been so rapid as to warrant an announcement that the end is approaching, and a Committee has been appointed on behalf of the people to superintend and conduct the drawing.

The subscription books, when closed, will be at once transferred to the keeping of a Committee, who will have sole charge thereof, and who will superintend the drawing and the awards. This Committee has been selected from among our best citizens and wealthiest capitalists. Their names are a tower of strength to an enterprise that has enlisted the sympathies and active coöperation of art lovers throughout the Union. Such names as the following are a guarantee of good faith, and an assurance that nothing dishonorable will mar the brilliancy of a commendable and beneficent project. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen:

W. F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

B. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.

CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.

J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.

JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.

JAMES C. FARGO, Agent American Express.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor.

I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.

J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

These names are sufficient guarantee that the proceeding will be conducted with the most perfect fairness and integrity.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country, as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large, will have the sole management of the award in all its details.

The plan of award adopted is the following:

210,000 NUMBERS,

representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and

THREE HUNDRED AND TWO TICKETS,

inscribed with the names of the premiums, to-wit:

THE OPERA HOUSE, THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS, THE BUST OF LINCOLN,

will be placed in another.

From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn, in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

All orders should be addressed to U. H. CROSBY, Actuary Art Association, and directed to

NO. 625 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

or to

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENT FOR PHILADELPHIA,

T. B. PUGH, corner 6th and Chestnut sts.

AGENTS FOR BOSTON,

Messrs. WILLIAMS & EVERETT,

No. 234 Washington-st.,

where specimens of engravings can be seen and shares be procured.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

RAPID SALE OF CERTIFICATES—ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS—FORMATION OF AN EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH CLUB.

From the Chicago Evening Journal.

The sale of certificates in the great Opera House Art Drawing is as rapid as the most enthusiastic could wish, greatly exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. The prospects are of the most encouraging character, and are creditable to the liberality and good taste of the American people.

A novel idea, and as excellent as it is novel, has been seized upon and elaborated by the Express and Telegraph Agents throughout the country. This is nothing less than the formation of a club of mammoth proportions, under their own auspices and for the benefit of its own members. The plan is a good one, and is fully set forth in the accompanying circular from the Express offices, which is here prefaced by a card from the two leading Express managers in the West:

To the Agents of Express Companies:

The undersigned, representing in Chicago the principal Express Companies, cordially subscribe to the correctness of the statement in the circular of the "Crosby Opera House Art Association," as to the magnitude, architectural beauty, eligible location and immense cost and value of the Crosby Opera House in this city.

The mercantile and general business occupancy of this stately edifice, (apart from accommodation for artists' studios, and galleries of sculptures and paintings,) is already yielding a large income; which is likely to increase, as real estate, in the immediate neighborhood, is growing rapidly in value for trade uses. Costing $600,000, it would command more than half that sum at auction.

For superior material and thoroughness, the Crosby Opera House construction will compare with the most substantial and elegant public buildings anywhere in the world. Certainly it is one of which Americans, especially the people of the West, have reason to be proud.

Regarding it as the duty of every citizen of Chicago to do what he so easily can to compensate Mr. Crosby, and believing that every American who has any public spirit and fine taste will cheerfully coöperate in the enterprise by which the originator and proprietor of this great masterpiece of architectural skill is to regain some part, at least, of the fortune devoted to its construction, we heartily indorse his appeal to the entire public, and commend "The Crosby Opera House Art Association" to the favor and patronage of every community, North South, East and West, with which the Express Companies communicate.

(signed) JAMES C. FARGO, American Express Company. H. D. COLVIN, For United States Express Company.

All orders for shares should be addressed to A. H. CROSBY, Actuary of the Association, or to No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

From the New-York Sunday Times.

It is very rarely that we feel inclined to call the attention of our readers to any of the "gift" arrangements with which our papers have lately been flooded; but this scheme of what we may call the Crosby Art Union, is so largely and generously conceived, as well as so handsomely and unequivocally indorsed by the leading citizens of Chicago, that we unhesitatingly give it our cordial approval. Mr. Crosby has, apparently, in building the Opera House in that city, miscalculated its cost, and been necessitated to seek for some mode to relieve himself from the embarrassment entailed upon him. But the cost of the Opera House was $600,000, and the individuals who are disposed to purchase such a property, at such a price, are rare, even when its accompanying stores, offices and studios rent for $30,000. The percentage of its absolutely certain rent would scarcely warrant such a large investment. What, in this case, was to be done? Mr. Crosby, or those who may possibly be associated with him, are sagacious men. They have originated this "art association"—an association so broadly and liberally arranged that it can scarcely fail of insuring itself a positive success. In the first place they offer to every subscriber, not alone a share in the Opera House, with a chance of ultimately becoming its sole proprietor, but a possibility of obtaining also other very valuable, if not as valuable, premiums. These consist of Bierstadt's great painting, "The Yo Semite Valley;" Cropsey's "An American Autumn;" Schussele's national work, "Irving and his Friends;" Hart's "Woods in Autumn;" Meyer's celebrated painting, "Recognition;" Beard's "Deer on the Prairie;" Gignoux's "Alpine Scenery," as well as works by all the leading artists of the country, amounting in number to more than three hundred. The first seven which we have named are in actual value $43,000. That this is a positive genuine offer no doubt can exist, as the leading artists of the country, including such names as Church, Leutze, Kensett, E. Molan and Rothermel, as well as those names we have cited above, give it their unhesitating and cordial approval. Under any circumstances this ought to be sufficient to guarantee its purity of intention; but when such a series of prominent citizens of the Western Metropolis permit Mr. Crosby to use their names in his advertisements as a proof of his good faith, such a guarantee is immeasurably strengthened. At the same time we may call the attention of the timidly speculative to the fact that every purchaser of a share receives, immediately upon his purchase, an engraving of at least double the value of the money which he has paid. The whole scheme is so magnificent in all its arrangements that we shall indeed be surprised should Mr. Crosby not speedily realize the whole of the amount required by him.

All orders for shares should be addressed to U. H. CROSBY, Actuary of the Association, or to No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

From the Chicago Times.

A ROYAL ART ASSOCIATION SCHEME.

In our advertising column will be found the details of a scheme which is probably the most princely of the kind ever projected. It is one which involves the distribution of property worth nearly a million of dollars. It is, in short, one which includes the disposal of Crosby's Opera House, in this city, together with the rich contents of its superb art-gallery, and also other works of art, to an extent limited only by the membership.

As will be seen by reference to the advertisement, it is proposed to form an Art Association, the price of each member of which will be $5. On the 1st day of next October, the Opera House and its three hundred paintings will be distributed among the members of the Association. The first prize will be the palatial Opera House, worth over half a million dollars. The second, Bierstadt's unrivaled painting, "The Yo Semite Valley," valued at $20,000. Next to this is a $6,000 painting, and so on in a constantly decreasing progression.

Nothing so grand as this project was ever before conceived. There never was one which involved so much property; and again, there never was another one in which the public could invest their money with the same certainty that the transaction would be conducted by honorable men. As will be seen, Mr. Crosby has submitted his plan to the best men in Chicago, and they give it a cordial and unhesitating indorsement. There can be nothing surer than the fact that the operation is in honorable hands, and that every dollar will be as properly accounted for as if deposited in a bank.

This plan does not propose that a few members of the association shall receive a few gifts, and the great majority none. On the contrary, every member gets a gift which is very near the equivalent of the money which he invests. Thus, a man taking two memberships, costing $10, gets an engraving of Washington Irving and his friends, which is precisely what one would have to pay for the same picture provided he bought it at a print store. The enormous quantities of engravings which will be purchased by the managers of the association enables them to purchase them at a price on whose margin they will obtain the value of the other articles to be distributed.

Of the magnificence of the leading gifts in the distribution scarcely enough can be said. The opera house is, without exception, the finest building of the kind on the continent. Its cost was over $600,000, and its returns to-day, in the shape of rents, are a princely income for any man. The second gift, "The Yo Semite Valley," is now on exhibition at the art gallery, in the opera building. It is an 8 by 11 landscape, and is one of the most thoroughly superb works of art in the world. Its grandeur as a whole is only equaled by the astonishing perfection of its details. One loses himself in contemplating its unending distances, its mellow colorings, the depth, extent and magic warmth of its skies. It alone is a fortune; and the chances of obtaining it are worth ten times what it will cost to possess them.

We take pleasure in assuring the public that the most thorough integrity pervades every portion of the management of this art distribution scheme. If royal in its dimensions, it is no less voluminous in the possession of probity. It is an opportunity of which no one who can afford it should hesitate to avail themselves.

All orders for shares should be addressed to U. H. CROSBY, Actuary of the Association, or to No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

From the New-York Express.

HOW TO GROW RICH.—Ruin may not invariably be pleasant to the man who is ruined, but it is occasionally very advantageous to the public, as in the present case. If Mr. Crosby had not in a measure ruined himself by his mammoth speculation of building, single-handed or single-pursed, the Chicago Opera House, neither himself nor his friends would ever have thought of their present gigantic scheme for its disposal. Consequently there would have been no Art Association, and no grand system of selling an engraving with each share of the value of the money paid for the share. Neither should we have had such paintings as Bierstadt's "The Yo Semite Valley," Cropsey's "American Autumn," Schussel's national work, "Irving and his Friends," Hart's "Wood's in Autumn," Meyer's celebrated painting "Recognition," Beard's "Deer on the Prairie," Gignoux's "Alpine Scenery," as well as works by all the leading artists in the country, amounting in number to more than three hundred, offered to the speculative friend of art, who may be inclined to send to the Art Institute, No. 625 Broadway, and invest five dollars in the purchase of a share. Seriously the scheme is a most royal one, and richly deserves the epithet. The Crosby Opera House—the first premium—is worth more than half a million of dollars. The rental of the offices, stores and studios attached to it, amounts to some $30,000. The value of the seven paintings we have named above reaches $48,000—that sum having been paid the artists named to become their possessors. At the same time, the names of the gentlemen who have consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee for awarding the premiums are, in themselves, a guarantee for the perfect legitimacy of the drawing, such as never before been offered by any association of the same nature. They are Wm. F. Coolbaugh, President Union National Bank; Amos T. Hall, Treasurer C., B. & Q. RR.; E. G. Hall, Hall, Kimbark & Co.; Clinton Briggs, Ewing, Briggs & Co.; J. C. Dore, President Third National Bank; James C. Fargo, Superintendent American Express; Francis A. Hoffman, Ex-Lieut.-Governor; I. Y. Munn, Munn & Scott, Elevator; J. A. Ellis, President Second National Bank. Such names might serve as a pledge for the honest distribution of half a State if it were possible to expose it to the chances of something—well, don't repeat the word—which approached upon a lottery. As it is, they constitute a guarantee for Mr. Crosby which he could have earned by nothing but a life of unimpeached integrity, and justify us in cordially wishing him every success which he may desire, and which we heartily believe he is certain to achieve by his arduous scheme.

All orders for certificates or shares should be addressed to U. H. CROSBY, Actuary, Chicago, or to the Art Institute, No. 625 Broadway.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

From the New-York World.

We call the attention of our readers to a lengthy advertisement in another column of the *World* this morning, which gives in detail the prospectus of a new art association formed by a company of prominent citizens of New-York and the Western cities, for the purpose of compensating Mr. Crosby for the loss of his magnificent fortune spent by him in his generous and praiseworthy attempt to establish the opera in his native city. The chances are only $5 each, and the premium is the magnificent opera house itself, full of the choicest gems by the greatest names in American art, the building costing in itself over $600,000. We commend the object of the association to every citizen who is capable or desirous of rewarding the generous and munificent spirit displayed by Mr. Crosby in his munificent liberality.

All orders for certificates or shares should be addressed to U. H. CROSBY, Actuary, Chicago, or to Art Institute, No. 625 Broadway.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

From the New-York Times.

This enterprise, for the relief of Mr. Crosby from the difficulties to which he had rendered himself liable by building the Chicago Opera House, has at length taken a tangible form and comes vividly before the readers of our columns, as we presume it does before those of every other journal in New-York. It bears with it the indorsement of the leading citizens of Chicago, and, what is of almost as much importance, the indorsement of the principal artists of the three great Eastern cities. Of course the indorsement of his principal fellow-citizens may be accepted as a guarantee of the good faith of the enterprise, while that of the painters may be received as a testimony that he is doing some good to art.

All orders for Shares should be addressed to U. H. CROSBY, Actuary of the Association, or to No. 625 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.